1878-79
(L.R.)

File No. 36.
Serial No. 1-8

Sub: Permanent Assessment on Coffee lands in Mysore

O.T. 673

G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references. 1878-79.

191.

(Land Revenue).

File No. 36.

Serial Nos. 1-8

Later references.

L. R 28982.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos.

Part B for

SUBJECT.

Permanent assessment on Coffee Lands in Mysore.

(Incomplete)

Indexed

W D 88—GPB—50,000—24-7-16

№ 500

Inems:

In this office letter No 17 of 3d. Inay/76 to the Honorary Secty, Imypore Planters Association Mr. Dalyell the late A/g: Ch: Commr. expressed his opinion that the maximum rate of assessment to be imposed on coffee lands in lieu of present Valut should be Rs 1-8-0 per acre, but that in regard to lands newly taken up, this rate should not be reached till the eighth year, the land being held free of assessment for 5 years, 8 annas per acre being charged in the 6th year, and Rs 1-0-0 in the seventh. In regard to the existing Estates which had already been in occupation for 5 years or upwards, Mr. Dalyell considered it would be

equitable to charge 8 annas
per acre for the 1st year,
after the change of system,
one rupee for the 2d. year,
and full rate for the 3d,
& thereafter. On this opinion
the Association were requested
to express their views.

2. In the meantime the
Ch: Commrs Proc: No 1111/5
of 5th May 76 were prepared,
setting forth full details of
the grounds upon which
Mr. Dalyell based his
opinion expressed in the
preceding para.

3. A copy of the letter to
the Immovable Planters'
Association alluded to in
the 1st para was communicated vide No 1157/21 of 9-5-76
to the Commr Nagar by writ-
a request that the opinion
of some of the gentlemen

engaged in the planting operations in that they might be obtained.

4. In reply to the letter quoted in the 1st para and the Rs: referred to in the 2d the Secty to the Bangalore Planters' Association, in his letter Dy 30th May/76, expressed the following views:-

1st That the sum of one rupee on all old Estates under cultivation is considered as a fair & equitable substitute for the Halut tax.

2d. That the sum of 8 annas per acre on all portions of forest land on such Estates which are fit for, but not at present under, cultivation or all land temporarily abandoned thro' the ravages of the borer or other causes but capable of being

re-claimed, is further considered adequate for a term of 6 years, after which time the full tax of one rupee might be chargeable.

3d. - That 2 annas per acre for grass & rock-land is also thought a fair amount.

5. In continuation of the above letter, the Secty to the Mr. Planters' Association forwarded with his letter of 5th June/76 copies of statistics showing the average crops of certain Estates during the last 5 years, in order to support the views of the ~~Planters~~ Association expressed in the foregoing para.

6. The above two letters of the Mr Planters Association were printed with the

Ch: Commrs Rec: No 4483/14
of 1st Augt/76 and
forwarded to the Commrs
of Divisions & Survey and
Settlement Commrs for
report. The Commrs of
the Ashtagram & Nagar Dis-
were requested to furnish
Statements shewing the
revenue from Valut-
realized annually during
the past 5 years from Inam
holdings in which Coffee
cultivation was carried on.
2. No reply has been
received as yet from the
Commrs of Ashtagram &
Nagar and the Survey &
Settlement Commrs; but
the Commrs of Mundidroog
with his docket No 109
of 25th August/76 forwards

that para 2 of C.C's Proc: No 4483/14 dt 1st Augt/76 was addressed solely to the Commrs of Ashtagram & Nagar Dts and not to him. He was informed in reply that the report called for from him was that alluded to in the concluding portion of para 1 of the said Proceedings. No reply has been received to this as yet.

× No 4698/104 dt 10-8-77

I think it should be called for.

12. The Commr of the Ashtagram Dt with his docket quoted in para 10 above, simply forwards the a statement called for in para 2 of C.C's Proc: of 1st Augt/76 but gives no opinion as to the rate of assessment to be imposed & the terms to be accorded to the present holders of Estates as required in para 1 of the said Proceedings.

13. The reply sent by the Commr of Nagar is complete. As regards the tax per acre which should be substituted for the present Halat, the Commr forwards for perusal the marginally noted original letters from the Dy: Commrs of the Shimoga

1 From Nagar No 521 dt 30-10-76
2. " Shimoga - 778 dt 13-10-76

an extract from his letter
No. 153/R of 22nd October/75,
from which it will be seen
that tho' no Coffee is produced
in his Dn. Col: Pearse from
his experience in the Astragram
Dn, had already advocated
the introduction of acreage tax
in lieu of Halut.

Dont Col Pearse give any opinion as to particulars points in which these rules differ from those in force in Mysore?

8. As requested in this
Office No. 1157/21 of 9th
May/76 quoted in para 3
of this Memo; the Commr.
of Nagar, with his Dockets
Nos 256/99 & 396/150 of 28th
June/76 & 1st Augt/76,
respectively, forwards original
letters received from the
several Planters in the
Madras District, expressing
their views on Mr. Dalyell's
opinion recorded in the
1st para of this Memo:-

Col: Pearse observed that there was extensive & systematic evasion of the payment of Halut on both Coffee & Cardamoms grown by native planters & recommended the levy of a light acreage in lieu of the Halut and further stated "it might be of advantage not "to levy any land tax for the first "3, 4 or even 5 years after the land is "taken up; and even then to make the "rate progressive for 2 years more".

12/9/76

Col Pearse offers no opinion as to the terms on which the acreage should be imposed, but is of opinion that the Coffee planters should be exempted from the payment of Halut.

The Question may be considered as to the expediency of the Exemption of the Coffee planters from the other Cesses.

9. No final orders can

be passed until the replies referred to in para 4 above, are received. In the meantime, the opinions of the Planters in the Khadir Dy may, as was done in the case of the Munzerabad Planters Association, be printed & circulated to the Commrs of Divisions and the Survey & Settlement Commr for report in continuation of the Chief Commrs Proceedings No $\frac{4483}{14}$ dy 1st August 1876.

Note as many persons subscribe by figures. They may file names.

9/9/76

No 508

Memo:

10. The following letters have since been received.

(1) No 1033 dy 31st July 1877 from the Survey & Settlement Commr

(2) No $\frac{474}{77}$ dy 8-12-77 from the Commr Nellagram Dn

(3) No $\frac{1062}{178}$ dy 13-12-77 from the Commr Nagar Dn.

11. The Survey Commr in his letter above quoted stated

and Thadur Districts who are
in favor of the rate
named by Mr. Dalyell viz
Rs 1-8-4 per acre.
14. On the subject of the
average produce of Coffee
Estates in the Nagar Dist, the
Commr. submits copy of
a report drawn up in 1862
by Col. H. Mr. Elliott shewing
in detail the expenses for
cultivating one acre of land
with coffee and the average
out-turn per Annum.
From this it will be seen
that an acre of land was
Estimated to yield 24 maunds
or 6 Cwt of Coffee. This Estimate
is corroborated by the statement
made by the Bangalore
Planters' Association in
their Memorial dated 1863-64
to the Govt of India to the
effect that "taking the average
"yield of Coffee Estates at 24
"maunds an acre the Halut

"of 4 annas a maund was
"equal to a tax of 6 Rs an acre".
In para 221 of the Administration
Report for 1862-63 Mr. Bowring
has stated that 25 maunds
may be taken as approximately
the correct amount of produce
per acre.

15. The price of Coffee has continued to rise steadily during the past 11 years as will be seen from the marginal figures, and the Commr. states that having written thus far in May last he postponed further report till he had consulted the Coffee Planters of his Dn. and ascertained from them the average yield of Coffee at the present time. He Encloses a copy of his Circular and a precis of the replies received. It will be seen that the average of 9 Estates is set down at from 10½ to 12 maunds per acre, which at an excise of 4 annas a maund represents a land tax of nearly 3 Rs an acre.

Year	Price per maund Rs a p
1865-66	5 - 8 - "
1866-67	5 - 4 - "
1867-68	5 - 4 - "
1868-69	4 - 4 - "
1869-70	5 - 4 - "
1870-71	4 - 12 - "
1871-72	6 - 2 - "
1872-73	7 - 8 - "
1873-74	11 - " - "
1874-75	7 - 4 - "
1875-76	11 - " - "
1876-77	8 - 12 - "

13

16. After making due allowance for the many and well known drawbacks of the cultivation of Coffee, there will in the Commrs opinion be no just cause for complaint if the rates proposed ~~by~~ by Mr Dalyell in para 22 of his Proceedings No $\frac{1111}{5}$ of 5th Jany 1876 are brought into force as soon as the Survey & Settlement Dept have completed their operations in the Coffee talukds.

17. A general statement compiled from those returns from the Commrs of Ashtagram and Nagar, shewing the quantity of Coffee grown in Inam Lands and the amount of Halut realized during the past 5 years (1871-72 to 1875-76) is herewith submitted.

It will be seen that there are only 5 talukhs containing Inam lands in which Coffee is grown viz: Hunsegebad and Bailur in the Hassan Dt, Kowshinga & Soraba in the Shimoga Dt, and Hosspa in the Kadur Dt. The Dy: Commr. of the Shimoga Dt states that the information obtained is unreliable for (1) the figures are calculated upon the statements furnished by the Inamdars, & (2) it is not possible to distinguish the Halut or Inam Coffee from that of Govt lands as the amount is seldom paid by the Inamdars themselves but by any one by whom it may have been purchased from them.

18 It will be seen from the

statement that the total quantity of Coffee grown in all the inam lands during the past 5 years amounted to only 389-11-12-14 which paid a Halat of Rs 1947-4-7 or an average of Rs 389-7-4 per annum

19. The acreage question has been very fully discussed by Mr Dalyell in his proceedings Nº 1111 of 5th May 1876, and I think that the Govt of India might again be addressed with a view to the sanction being accorded for the substitution of acreage for Halat in the manner suggested in para 22 of the Proceedings quoted above. As the time for the transfer of the administration to the

Native Rulers is
drawing myself
I seems that the
Coffee land tenure
should be placed
on a satisfactory
basis so as to
be acceptable to both
the Govt and Native
cultivators —

2a As regards Coffee
grown in Inam &
Kayempatta Villages
the course prescribed
in para 11 of Despatch
Govt No 245 of 23. 1. 73.
may be adopted

2b As regards Forest
Khans please see separate
Despatch Govt No 524
of Termination thereof
No 806 of 27. 2. 74. The
cultivation of coffee
in Khans has been
prohibited in this Govt
Notifn No 201 of 8 Oct/74

the area which has been
cultivated prior to the
issue of the above Notfn.
acres 8
is only 19. 22 contain-
-ing about 2000 trees.

21 I think the coffee
lands in Kham and
Ram Kayemfulla villages
may be exempted
from the proposed
acreage assessment —
halal being collected
as now done —

R. Thumboo
22/1/78

I think it very
essential that we
should have this
Survey Plan and
Reminute &c.
copy of Nagar Land
Commr's letter to
last letter to Col.
Anderson. —

22.1.78

Draft
22/1

Memo:

A Reminder was accordingly

Sent to the Survey Commr. together with Nagar Commrs letter No 1062/178 of 13th Decr/77 & its Enc: in original for opinion -

23. In reply the Survey Commr. states that there can be no question about the advisability of introducing an area rate in the place of the present Halat, the only points to be settled being the amount per acre, and whether there should be two rates or one according to the nature of the Estate.

No 191 of 21-2-78.

24. Most varying accounts are stated to be given by different planters of the rate of produce per acre in the correspondence printed with the Ch: Commrs Proc: No 4483/14 of 1st Augt/76. some as low as one maund per acre. The Survey Commr thinks it is impossible to attach any value to such

statements, if given in good
faith they must refer
to returns from Estates of
large area with a portion
and a very small portion
only planted -

25. When in the Hagan
Coffee country in 1876, Col:
Anderson was informed
on what appeared to him
to be most trustworthy
authority that in Hagan
a Planter might be well
satisfied if he got an
average on his planted area
of 16 maunds per acre and
that this, one year with
another, might be considered
a fair average in Hagan,
and that it was considerably
less, barely half of what
was considered a fair
average in Coorg.

26. But he thinks it is

no part of your business
to place the Singpore &
Coorg Planters on an
equality as regards
assessment what we have
to do is to devise a fairly
reasonable scheme of
assessment for Singpore.
27. The Survey Commr
suggests (1) that in the first
instance a rate per acre
of Rs 1-8-0 all round
on the area of every Estate
be imposed, intimating
at the same time that
two years hence this rate
may be raised if it should
seem fit to the Ch: Commr
to Rs 2 per acre;
(2) that any planter
be allowed to resign any
portion of his Estate consisting
of either not less than 100 acres

or than one half the
entire area of a survey
number of not less than
50 acres, so long as the
part resigned is one Compact
continuous block on
the margin of the Estate
and divisable from it
by a reasonably straight
line of boundary, the
usual boundary marks
demarcating which he
would be required to erect
(3) that as regards land
newly or recently taken
up one half of the
full rate be divisable
for the first four years
and after that time the
full rate, Estates first-
occupied within the last
year or two being allowed
the benefit of this

Good gracious! Are they going to have surveyors & Boundaries all over a Coffee Estate? The boundary trenches need be all round the ring-fence only. —

2-3-78

See clause 6 of Rules para 4

reduced rate up to the
end of 4 years from the
date on which they were
first taken up;
(4) that grass lands
and lands uncultivable
with Coffee which are
included in some Estates
to a considerable extent
be retained on one third
the full Coffee rate in
all Estates or continuous
blocks forming portions
of the same Estate so
long as the block or
Survey number was in
excess of 40 acres; but
this Concession should
only be introduced at the
end of two years after
the C. C has decided
whether the full rate
shall be raised to Rs2

per acre or not, the adoption
of the lower rate of
Rs 1-8-- in the mean time to
bring a compensation
for reckoning grassland
and Coffee land under
one & the same rate;
(5) that similarly the
concession of allowing a
portion of the existing
Estate to be cut off and
resigned should be only
claimable after two years
from the first introduction
of an area rate in substi-
tution for the Halat rate;
that one full year notice
must be required of the
intention to resign a portion
of an Estate, as there will
doubtless be many applications
to resign portions of Estates

and time will be required
to deal with them;
that permission to resign
portions of Estates be
entirely stopped after 3 years
from the first introduction
of an area rate;
&
(b) that the area or proportion
of each Survey number
on which the lower rate
should be allowed should
be fixed by a European
Survey Officer after inspection
of the land on a fair
approximate estimate of
the proportion permanently
and naturally useless
for Coffee cultivation.

28. The Survey Commr.
proposes to limit the
above scheme to pure

Coffee cultivation. In many talukhs Coffee is grown in gardens and is admixed with other cultivation. In many of these cases the Survey settlement having been made and an assessment introduced, the Survey Commr does not consider it advisable that this assessment should be disturbed - in fact it cannot be disturbed without a breach of the Survey guarantee.

29. The Survey Supt is stated to have informed Col: Anderson that he will be in a position to furnish statements shewing the name of village, Survey No. name of apparent holder and area of every Coffee number in the talukhs named in the map

Nagar Dn

Shimoga Dt - Shimoga
Sagar
Nagar
Kavaledurga

Kadur Dt - Tarikere
Chikmaglur
Koppa
Lakavalli
Mudgeri

Ashtagram Dn

Hassan Dt - Arsikere
Belur
Hassan
Arkulgode

in the course of next monsoon. The Survey Commr therefore thinks that the collection of an area rate might commence from 1878-79.

30. It does not appear to the Survey Commr that the adoption of the above proposals could press heavily. The present average price of Coffee is calculated at abt Rs 9 per maund and the estimate of produce in Wayan at 16 maunds per acre. This gives a produce of Rs 144 per acre Rs 2-9- which satisfies the maximum Govt demand, and even if one third only of the whole area of an Estate was cultivated, the Govt demand could not, in the opinion of the Survey Commr, press very heavily.

A Notice Jud. would be required here.

31. As to the financial

result to the state, the

Survey Commr thinks it is at present impossible to estimate it with any precision as he does not know the whole area under occupation and he is not as yet in possession of the figures showing the present collection of Balut. He apprehends however that the proceeds of Coffee Balut somewhat fall short of Rs 100,000 and he believes that the acres under occupation will considerably exceed one lakh, making all allowance for possible reduction of occupation from relinquishment it seems to him that the financial result should be abundantly favorable.

32. The above are the general features of the

plan proposed by Col:
Anderson who thinks that
in carrying it out or
modifying it points will
occur on which it may
be necessary to ask for more
detailed provision which would
not however interfere with
the main principles proposed
to be adopted.

33. The plan of assessment Duffer Note
proposed by Col: Anderson is
quite different from that
proposed by Hon. Dalyell.
According to Hon. Dalyell's
scheme all new lands
will be free from assessment
for the first 5 years, the
rate of assessment in the
6th Year being 8 annas, in the
7th one rupee and in the
8th and thereafter 1½ Rs,
while existing Estates which
had already been in
occupation for 5 years or
upwards would be

chargeable with 8 annas per acre for the 1st, one rupee for the 2d and 1½ Rs for the 3d year. Col: Anderson proposes to introduce at once Rs 1-8-0 per acre, increasing it to Rs 2 after two years, the only exception made in the case of new lands bring that one half of the full rate be liable on them for the first 4 years and after that time the full rate. It will thus be seen that the plan proposed by Mr Dalyell is more favorable to the Planter than that proposed by Col: Anderson

34. Col: Anderson proposes that resignation of portions of Estates may be accepted under certain conditions to which the following may be added viz: that the portion

to be resigned should not have been previously cleared of forest growth, for if cleared it will be of little or no use for forest purposes. Col: Anderson further proposes that resignation of portions of Estates should be made in the 3d year (after giving one full year's notice) from the first introduction of the acreage assessment. This restriction appears to be hard, for, the Planter cannot within such a short period know whether the block is favorable for coffee cultivation or not.

35. The other proposals made by Col: Anderson appear to be good & may be adopted.

A. Thomson
1/3/78

I think it might be well that Col. A... letter should be ... Comm.rs of Ash. & ... Dis.ts, & the ... Assoc.n, & Planters ... Nuwara Eliya ... Opinion. —

A. Ch. Comm.r

Statement shewing the halut on coffee collected during the past ten years from 1867-68 to 1876-77 in the Province of Mysore at 4 annas per maund on coffee either imported or exported

No	Years	Extent in acres	Amount of Halut		
1	1867-68	99225	106357	11	9
2	1868-69	108741	104407	1	2
3	1869-70	110931	66978	13	3
4	1870-71	111987	69776	4	8
5	1871-72	112,145	74948	10	..
6	1872-73	110999	79161	6	3
7	1873-74	113,122	54978	15	4
8	1874-75	111,139	66335	10	2
9	1875-76	113125	74572	13	10
10	1876-77	115,314	52816	2	11

The assessments collected in Coorg on coffee lands during the last three years are as follows

No.	Year	Extent in acres	Amount of assessment (d. cs.)		
1	1874-75	76,540	96,244	"	"
2	1875-76	81,036	131,467	13	5
3	1876-77	84,334	154,844	5	

1/5/78

(date) ?

I have had under my consideration the printed Pros of the Mysore Planters association of Dec. 1878 ~~in March last~~ which were forwarded to me, in order that they might be placed before the Govt of India. These papers contain many descriptive observations of individual members, appeared to me in form unsuited for being laid before the Govt as an ~~x~~ practical expression of the views and propositions of the United Planters association. Whilst I duly appreciate some of the practical observations made by the Secretary Mr Stephenson, the able exposition of the present condition & wants of the Coffee planting interests contained in the papers by Messrs Wilson Anderson & Mockett, & the moderate & courteously expressed views of the Chairman Mr Stephen, there are portions of the Pros to which objection may reasonably be taken. I refer specially to the representations of the ~~x~~ hostile

2/. Secty as to the treatment which the Planters have hitherto received at the hands of this administra

tion, and to the criticisms
passed by him on the atti-
tude and report of the Sur-
veyor Comm:-
~~These statements~~, do not
appear to me to be justified
by the facts, and I am con-
fident that the Apostolic
will concur with me in
thinking that they are
ill calculated to promote
a calm and dispassionate
discussion & settlement
of the question on its merits.
4. It seemed to me therefore
very desirable that the Apos
should again carefully
consider the matter and
should endeavor to adopt
some moderate practical
proposals such as might
could fairly be called
on to accept, having due
regard to the various in-
terests involved. With
this object I framed some
modified proposals, based
on the additional informa
tion then before me, which
I should be prepared to
recommend to the Ba

3. I do not propose to detain
you more than to say that they

See M. Dalgetty Dros no 1111.
Rev. 5. d. 5 May 1876.
Para. 15. —

vorable consideration of the
Govt of India on the application at
intimating their acquiescence
5. I was unable to place these with
proposals in a complete Offi-
cial form before the Associa-
tion in time for their annual
meeting, but I caused an d
outline of them to be sent,
demi-officially, to the Secty,
and this has been formally
considered by the Associa-
tion / W. Stephenson d. o.
letter of 21st ult communi-
cates to me Resolutions
adopted by the Assn together
with general views entertained on my proposals
~~6.~~ These have received my
careful attention, but
I deem it necessary the
my proposals in full,
together with some observa-
tions & Explanation of
my views on some of
the more important points,
should now, in a complete form, be placed again before
the Association - and

I find

I shall be glad if they can
give me, as early as may
be conveniently practicable,
the decision at which they
may arrive on ~~the~~ certain points
~~on which at present we~~
~~are not entirely at one~~.

I cannot but hope that when
the question is calmly viewed
in all its bearings, the Affg-
ation may be led to
concur that the terms wh
I am prepared strongly
to support & recommend,
are as liberal & fair as
can reasonably be con
ceded, & ~~and~~ I need hardly
~~dwell~~ to the manifest
advantage, & strength that would attach to
proposals which com
mand alike the acqu
iescence of the Planters
& the local Administration.

But these remarks I
proceed to offer some
observations on the
main points at issue.

on which some mi
version may exis

9. The Planters association naturally lay great stress on securing a permanent title such as that granted to planters on the adjoining British territories. I have throughout sympathized with this desire, and have recommended a permanent assessment. But the Govt of India, not unnaturally, under the peculiar circumstances of their relations with this Province, entertain doubts as to the justice and propriety of thus alienating the prospective increase of revenue derivable by the Native State. They are inclined to advocate & sanction a settlement for short terms. I shall be prepared to urge again on their consideration this question, but the Assn cannot in fairness expect that I should recommend the Govt to concede a permanent assessment on the very low rate of Rs 1 per acre, as asked for.

10. I hope that I may be able to remove these doubts & certainly

11. I must ask the Assᵐ. to bear in mind that he Govt in this matter are acting simply as Trustees for the Native State, and that they will be expected to render a fair account of their Trusteeship. They will not therefore be justified in making an undue sacrifice of the revenue derivable from the land by conceding terms as they were, which would be more liberal than what they have been able to grant in their own territories. 12. No one can be more sensible than myself of the great benefits which the coffee enterprise has conferred on the Province, nor will any one more readily admit, and deplore, the failures & losses which have heretofore at times unfortunately attended that enterprise. The 12/

Application will see that I have given full consideration to these cases, & that I have not countenanced the high estimates of produce usually adopted, - being well aware how much these are reduced on an average of all Estates, & of one season with another, by bad seasons bad crops & losses. -

13. In the several proposals now made and sent, I have endeavored to provide liberally, as far as practicable, for the varying conditions of Estates resulting from past failures in this & every feasible in the case of settlements for a term only. But, where a permanent arrangement is sought I am confident the Ap: will see that Govt cannot be justified in granting it except on fair &

adequate terms, such as would be a reasonable Compensation for the sacrifice of future revenue for all time to come.

14/

4. The Agt. are further naturally led to compare the incidence of the proposed average rates with the revenue at present realized by the Ly Governor from Coffee. But I must remind them that the present rate of Natal duty is quite exceptional, and very low in comparison with the tax paid on other lands in the Province, or with the tax paid on Coffee lands elsewhere, and that the Govt can not fairly consent to bind the future Natal state to it.

15 A question has been raised by a Coffee Planter (Mr. Middleton)

as to the power of the Govt
to introduce an acreage
tax in lieu of Habut, wh
out the consent of the
Planter. The point was
obviously not overlooked
as W. Middleton would
seem to suppose. Indeed it
clear it must meet any
one considering the ques
tion at the very
hold. and the Apr: will
readily perceive but
was quite unnecessary
to discuss it
inasmuch as
the desirability of
substituting an acreage
for habut was fully ad
mitted, in principle, both
by the Planters & the Govt
W. Middleton, who, as
W. Dalyell justly re
marked in para 17 of
his able & Exhaustive
paper of May 1876
had been
with Extraordinary

indulgence by the My
sore Admnst", would
take his stand on the literal construction of
terms of the Existing Coffee Act
Duties. But without
Entering into a discussion
of the legal question raised,
it may be well to bear
it should be borne in
mind that if an acreage
rate be not imposed,
the raising of the rate
of Import duty will be
inevitable.

what indeed Mr
Middleton is obliged
to admit that he has
not the power to raise
the rate of Import duty as
it may think proper

16. I would invite the attn 16/
here of the Apr to para 16
and other parts of Mr D's
Pros on this subject above referred to
which it will be seen
that the present tax is
in substitution of the an
cent "warani" or half
share of the produce,
& is therefore only li-
-mited to 50% of the
Gross produce. Import
duty to that amount,

and though the Govt may
not desire to impose
such a high assess
ment, still

42

a consideration of the past history of the tax and of the existing circs must lead every impartial person to the conclusion that the reasonableness of the tax to Rs 1 per md would be a simple act of justice and necessity to the people and finances of the Province, which must inevitably follow on the abandonment of an acreage rate.

17. As originally imposed the Halut was Rs 1/ per md, when the price of Coffee was at Rs 4/ per md, Govt share being thus 25% of the gross produce. Subsequently, the tax was reduced to its present rate of 4 as per md, owing to the very great fall in price which touched, I believe as low a figure as Rs 1/ per md. Now that prices have risen to Rs 9 per md, or more than double what they were in former times, the return to the old rate of Rs 1/, whe

at present prices would
give but 11% of the gross
produce could scarcely
in fairness be objected to.

18. The question may also 18/
be properly judged with
reference to the ordinary
rates of assessment levied
on other lands in the
Province -

19 on the dry lands pro 19/
ducing the cheaper grains,
the average assessment is
about Rs 1/ per acre in the
maidan or plain country,
and about 4 as in the
Malnad or hilly region.

20 The comparison would how 20/
ever more properly be
made with garden lands
producing the superior
staples. These lands in
the Koppa Taluk, for in
stance, where areca
nut is grown in the
same tract of country
with coffee, pay an

4

assessment averaging Rs 15/ per acre in addition to a stated duty of 12 as per md on the nut, the ruling price being Rs 4 per md, very materially less than that of Coffee. These circumstances should suffice to explain to the Association why the Survey & Settlement Officers, proceeding upon the rigid principles of an equal land assessment, are unable to arrive at the favorable rates desired by the Planters.

21. Lastly; I may refer to the terms of Coffee assessment obtaining in the British Territory of Madras and in the Native State of Travancore.

22 In Travancore a duty of 4 as per md is levied, in addition to a land assessment of 12 as per acre.

23. In the Wynaad, forest

lands pay Rs 2 per acre,
and grass land Rs 1 per
acre, and full assessm
is levied from the 4th year
from the entire Estate whether
planted or not.

24. On the Nilgiris, forest 24
land pays Rs 2/, and grass
land ~~Rs 1~~ 8as per acre, &
5 years Exemption from as
sessment is allowed.

25. In the Cowrali lands of 25
~~the~~ Pallambur Raja in
the Wynaad, the Govt le
vy, according to peculiar
local rights, the assess
ment ~~of~~ only on lands which
have come into bearing,
but the planter has to
pay the Raja, in addition,
a rental Equal to the
Govt assessment of Rs 2
per acre, on the Entire
Estate, from the commence
ment of the grant.

26. With these facts before
them, I trust the Afore
said will be enabled

to acquiesce in the rate of Rs 1/8 per acre which I intend to propose for a permanent assessment. I could not in further hopes recommend a lower rate in such case.

27. It is not to be expected that owners of Estates which have greatly suffered, or of the great proportion of all cultivated nature holdings, would apply for such rate of assessment. Though I cannot but consider that it would really be advantageous even to them to do so, seeing how small a fraction of the outlay incurred in cultivation the assessment really is.

28. To such holders of Estates as may not be prepared to accept such permanent assessment, I propose a settlement for 30 years at an assessment of Rs 1/ per acre. on the terms

of the Survey guarantie.
These terms are intended
to afford every security
to the landholders in the
Province during the term
of the settlement. a copy
of the Survey act, 1871865,
and of the Survey guaran
tee are herewith forward
ed. Several of the provi
sions do not apply to
coffee lands. The chief
conditions laid down
are that the lands are
held for cultivation only,
and that the land assess
ment and local cesses
imposed by the settlent
are not liable to altera
tion during its thirty
years duration, except
on account of any
new irrigation supplied
at the cost of Govt,
but that they are sub
ject to revision after that
period. Such revision

however, of the land assessment, or of the local capes it may be remarked, would not be made arbitrarily, but for the purpose only of securing legitimate increase of revenue, derivable from increase of general prices, & the increased value of the land accruing from the growth of population, and improved communication general prosperity &c.

29. I should propose that a period of 2 years be allowed for individuall planters to apply for a permanent apt. at the higher rate of Rs 1/8 per acre.

30. It will be seen that I make special provision for Estates with exceptionally poor soil, or deteriorated lands, and also for the tenure of grass land which when situated within the limits of an Estate the Kottah holders

of ni desirous to retain.

to 31. I further provide for
to temporary remissions not
Ps exceeding one half of the
of full assessment, for a
an period not exceeding two
ta years, to allow of unplanted,
et or poorly cultivated or
Se unproductive Estates being
improved.

Co 32. As regards the terms for
Co the grant of new lands
as I did not attach so much
he importance to them,
an Moreover, it is to be remarked, that
m what may be now laid
down, may not necessa
ily bind the Native
State in respect of its di
posal of waste lands in
the future. 33 The modified
terms which I now pro
pose are, it will be
seen, more favorable
than those which pre
vail in the Wynaad.
(without needlessly

~~part of the~~

~~x~~

Cannot it appear
that the ~~Government~~ means
at ~~the~~ ~~time~~ permanent title

33/

postponing the Govt Revenue
they allow total Exemption
from assessment for the first
3 years, when there will be
no produce, half assessment
for the next two years when
there would be some pro-
duce, and full assess-
ment thereafter. It can-
not be fairly maintained
that a properly cared for
& cultivated Estate will
not come into full bear-
ing in the 6th year. —

36. In respect to the local
Cess, it is levied at the
rate of 1 anna in the rupee
of the land assessment, &
on other items of Revenue
the rate is not liable to
alteration during the 30
years duration of the Sur-
vey Settlement, and I may
generally observe that
the local & municipal
taxes will be regulated
by recognized principles

such as prevail in British
territories & will be expended
on the objects for which they
are collected.

35. With regard to minerals
it will be seen that a reser-
vation is proposed to be
made of the just claims
of the State to Royalty on
metals & precious stones
only, so that there would
be no room for interference
with the lands granted by
others than the Grantees -
Limestone, Granite &
other ordinary mineral
products would be free.

36. Portions of Estates would
be allowed to be relin-
quished on the conditions
that the lands relinquished
are not less than a cer-
tain prescribed Extent,
& that they form compact
blocks on the borders of
an Estate so as to be easily

separable from it, & that the cost of reserving the land is borne by the applicant.

37. I have only to add that the progs of the Settlement Officers will be subject to an appeal to the C.C., but I have no reason to suppose that there will often be any occasion for such appeal.

38 I have an conclusion only to ~~enclose~~ repeat my hope that these proposals which have been fully & carefully considered & which appear to me as liberal as can reasonably be expected, will receive from them entirely the acquiescence of the Aborigines, and that their reply may be sent me early to enable me to obtain the

final orders of the Govt. of India as ~~early~~ speedily as possible.

It is manifestly of consequence that the new system should be got into fair working before the restoration of the Province to the Maharaja. —

BG
8/7

Proposed [illegible] Government of India
in Mysore on an acreage assessment —

1. An assessment on all plantable land of one rupee per acre with a guarantee for 30 years on the terms of the Survey Settlement.
2. Subject to the approval of the Govt of India permanent assessment at Rs 1/8 per acre to those who may desire it, on the terms of the Madras (office) land rules, but with a reservation of the Govt claim to royalty on valuable mineral products viz, metals and precious stones.
3. An assessment of 8 annas per acre only for very poor lands, or for lands which have greatly deteriorated in their condition.
4. Grass lands, in clearly defined compact blocks to bear an assessment of 4 annas per acre if retained for pasture or growth of fire wood, &c But to be liable to 8 annas per acre if cultivated
5. Land newly granted, to be held free for 3 years. To be charged with half assessment for the next two years, 4 12/16 & 5 12/16, and to bear full assessment thereafter. Lands granted within the last five years to have the benefit of this rule, reckoning from the date of the grant.
6. Lands totally abandoned, or thrown out of cultivation owing to the ravages of the borer, or other cause, may be taken up again on terms provided for new grants of land.
7. The assessment provided in Rule 1 to come into force at once in regard to old Estates. But the settling Officer may provide for the levy of half assessment only for any period not exceeding 5, five, years, when such con

[redacted] reduction applicable required in consequence either of the unproductiveness of the Estate, as in the case of plantation holdings, or owing to portions of the Estate remaining unplanted.

8. The area of grass land in an Estate to be assessed under Rule 4, to be taken in the first instance on the estimate of the Puttah dar, subject to correction and the levy of the proper assessment retrospectively upon survey.

9. Estates not exceeding 50, fifty, acres in extent must be relinquished wholly & not in part.

In the case of Estates exceeding 50, fifty, acres in extent relinquishment will be permitted of a portion not less than one half of the whole Estate, or less than 100, one hundred, acres.

Provided that the lands relinquished shall form a compact block on the margin of an Estate and divisible from it by a reasonably straight line of boundary, & provided further that the cost of resurveying the land & of erecting the boundary marks required be borne by the applicant.

36 (7)

Received at N.Y.
8-7-77

Proof Sheets
for a

10. I hope that I may be able to remove these doubts, and certainly I shall be prepared to urge again on their consideration this question, but the Association cannot in fairness expect that I should recommend the Government to concede a permanent assessment on the very low rate of Re. 1 per acre as asked for.

11. I must ask the Association to bear in mind that the Government in this matter are acting simply as Trustees for the Native State, and that they will be expected to render a fair account of their Trusteeship. They will not therefore be justified in making an undue sacrifice of the revenue derivable from the land by conceding terms in Mysore, which would be more liberal than what they have been able to grant in their own territories.

12. No one can be more sensible than myself of the great benefits which the coffee enterprize has conferred on the Province, nor will any one more readily admit and deplore the failures and losses which have heretofore at times unfortunately attended that enterprize. The Association will see that I have given full consideration to these circumstances, and that I have not countenanced the high estimates of produce usually adopted,—being well aware how much these are reduced on an average of all estates, and of one season with another, by bad seasons, failures and losses.

13. In the several proposals now made and sent, I have endeavoured to provide liberally, as far as practicable, for the varying conditions of estates resulting from past failures. This is very feasible in the case of settlements for a term only. But where a permanent assessment is sought, I am confident the Association will see that Government cannot be justified in granting it except on fair and adequate terms, such as would be a reasonable compensation for the sacrifice of future revenue for all time to come.

14. The Association are further naturally led to compare the incidence of the proposed acreage rates with the revenue at present realized by the Mysore Government from coffee. But I must remind them that the present rate of halat duty is quite exceptional, and very low in comparison with the tax paid on other lands in the Province, or with the tax paid on coffee lands elsewhere, and that the Government cannot fairly consent to bind the future Native State to it.

15. A question has been raised by a Coffee Planter (Mr. Middleton) as to the power of the Government to introduce an acreage tax in lieu of halat, without the consent of the Planter. The point was obviously not over-looked, as Mr. Middleton would seem to suppose, but it was quite unnecessary to discuss it, inasmuch as the desirability of substituting an acreage for halat was fully admitted in principle, both by the Planters and the Government. But without entering into a discussion of the legal question raised, it may be well to bear in mind what indeed Mr. Middleton is obliged to admit that the Government has the power to raise the rate of halat as it may think proper.

16. I would invite the attention of the Association to para 16 and other parts of Mr. Dalyell's Proceedings on this subject, from which it will be seen that the present tax is in substitution of the ancient "Waram" or half share of the produce, and is therefore only limited to 50 per cent of the gross produce, and though the Government may not desire to impose such a high assessment, still a consideration of the past history of the tax and of the existing circumstances must lead every impartial person to the conclusion that the raising of the tax to Re. 1 per maund would be a simple act of justice and necessity to the people and finances of the Province, which must inevitably follow on the abandonment of an acreage rate.

17. As originally imposed the halat was Re. 1 per maund when the price of coffee was Rs. 4 per maund, the Government share being thus 25 per cent of the gross produce. Subsequently, the tax was reduced to its present rate of 4 annas per maund owing to the very great fall in price which touched, I believe, as low a figure as Re. 1 per maund. Now that prices have risen to Rs. 9 per maund, or more than double what they were in former times, the return to the old rate of Re. 1, which, at present prices, would give but 11 per cent of the gross produce, could scarcely in fairness be objected to.

18. The question may also be properly judged with reference to the ordinary rates of assessment levied on other lands in the Province.

19. On the dry lands producing the cheaper grains, the average assessment is about Re. 1 per acre in the maidan or plain country, and about 4 annas in the malnad or hilly region.

20. The comparison would, however, more properly be made with garden lands producing the superior staples. These lands in the Koppa Taluk, for instance, where arecanut is grown in the same tract of country with coffee, pay an assessment averaging Rs. 15 per acre in addition to a halai duty of 12 annas per maund on the nut, the ruling price being Rs. 4 per maund, very materially less than that of coffee. These circumstances should suffice to explain to the Association why the Survey and Settlement Officers proceeding upon the rigid principles of an equal land assessment are unable to arrive at the favorable rates desired by the Planters.

21. Lastly, I may refer to the terms of coffee assessment obtaining in the British Territory of Madras, and in the Native State of Travancore.

22. In Travancore, a duty of 4 annas per maund is levied, in addition to a land assessment of 12 annas per acre.

23. In the Wynad, forest lands pay Rs. 2 per acre and grass land Re. 1 per acre, and full assessment is levied from the 4th year from the entire estate, whether planted or not.

24. On the Nilgiris, forest land pays Rs. 2 and grass land 8 annas per acre, and 5 years' exemption from assessment is allowed.

25. In the private lands of the Nellambur Raja in the Wynad, the Government levy, according to peculiar local rights, the assessment only on lands which have come into bearing, but the Planter has to pay to the Raja, in addition, a rental equal to the Government assessment of Rs. 2 per acre, on the entire estate, from the commencement of the grant.

26. With these facts before them, I trust the Association will be enabled to acquiesce in the rate of Rs. 1—8—0 per acre which I intend to propose *for a permanent assessment*. I could not in justice possibly recommend a lower rate in such case.

27. It is not to be expected that owners of estates which have greatly suffered, or of the great proportion of ill-cultivated native holdings, would apply for such rate and assessment, though I cannot but consider that it would really be advantageous even to them to do so, seeing how small a fraction of the outlay incurred in cultivation the assessment really is.

28. To such holders of estates as may not be prepared to accept such permanent assessment, I propose a settlement for 30 years at an assessment of Re. 1 per acre on the terms of the Survey guarantee. These terms are intended to afford every security to the land-holders in the Province during the term of the settlement. A copy of the Survey Act I of 1865, and of the Survey guarantee are herewith forwarded. Several of the provisions do not apply to coffee lands. The chief conditions laid down are that the lands are held for cultivation only, and that the land assessment and local cesses imposed by the settlement are not liable to alteration during its thirty years' duration, except on account of any new irrigation supplied at the cost of Government, but that they are subject to revision after that period. Such revision, however, of the land assessment or of the local cesses, it may be remarked, would not be made arbitrarily, but for the purpose only of securing legitimate increase of revenue, derivable from increase of general prices, and the increased value of the land accruing from the growth of population, improved communications and general prosperity, &c.

29. I should propose that a period of 2 years be allowed for individual planters to apply for a permanent assessment at the higher rate of Rs. 1—8—0 per acre.

30. It will be seen that I make special provision for estates with exceptionally poor soil or deteriorated lands, and also for the tenure of grass land which, when situated within the limits of an estate, the patta-holder is desirous to retain.

Minute by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

I have had under my consideration the printed Proceedings of the Mysore Planters' Association of December 1878, which were forwarded to me in March last, in order that they might be placed before the Government of India. These papers containing as they do the discursive observations of individual members, appeared to me in form unsuited for being laid before the Government as a practical expression of the views and propositions of the United Planters' Association.

2. Whilst I duly appreciate some of the practical observations made by the Secretary, Mr. Stephenson, the able exposition of the present condition and wants of the coffee planting interests contained in the paper by Messrs. Wilson, Anderson and Mockett, and the moderate and courteously expressed views of the Chairman Mr. F. D. Meppen, there are portions of the proceedings to which objection may reasonably be taken. I refer specially to the representations of the Secretary as to the hostile treatment which the Planters have hitherto received at the hands of this Administration, and to the criticisms passed by him on the attitude and report of the Survey Commissioner.

3. I do not propose to dwell on these statements further than to say that they do not appear to me to be justified by the * facts, and I am confident that the Association will concur with me in thinking that they are alike unnecessary and ill-calculated to promote a calm and dispassionate discussion and settlement of the question on its merits.

4. It seemed to me therefore very desirable that the Association should again carefully consider the matter and should endeavour to adopt some moderate practical proposals such as the Government could fairly be called on to accept, having due regard to the various interests involved. With this object I framed some modified proposals, based on the additional information then before me, which I should be prepared to recommend to the favorable consideration of the Government of India on the Association intimating their acquiescence.

5. I was unable to place these proposals in a complete official form before the Association in time for their annual meeting, but I caused an outline of them to be sent demi-officially to the Secretary, and this has, I find, been formally considered by the Association.

6. Mr. Stephenson's demi-official letter of 21st ultimo communicates to me resolutions adopted by the Association, together with general views entertained on my proposals. These have received my careful attention, but I deem it necessary that my proposals in full, together with some observations and explanation of my views on some of the more important points, should now, in a complete form, be placed again before the Association, and I shall be glad if they can give me, as early as may be conveniently practicable, the decision at which they may arrive on certain points on which some misapprehension may exist.

7. I cannot but hope that when the question is calmly viewed in all its bearings, the Association may be led to concur that the terms which I am prepared strongly to support and recommend, are as liberal and fair as can reasonably be conceded.

8. With these remarks I proceed to offer some observations on the main points at issue.

9. The Planters' Association naturally lay great stress in securing a permanent title such as that granted to Planters in the adjoining British Territories. I have throughout sympathized with this desire, and have recommended a permanent assessment. But the Government of India, not unnaturally, under the peculiar circumstances of their relations with this Province, entertain doubts as to the justice and propriety of thus alienating the prospective increase of revenue derivable by the Native State. They are inclined rather to advocate and sanction a settlement for short terms.

* See Mr. Dalyell's Proceedings No. 1111—Rev. 5, dated 5th May 1876, para 15.

31. I further provide for temporary remissions not exceeding one half of the full assessment for a period not exceeding five years, to allow of unplanted or poorly cultivated or unproductive estates being improved.

32. As regards the terms for the grant of new lands, I did not attach so much importance to them, because it appeared to me that the main desideratum was a permanent title at a fair rate. Moreover, it is to be remarked that what may be now laid down, may not necessarily bind the Native State in respect of its disposal of waste lands in the future.

33. The modified terms which I now propose are, it will be seen, more favorable than those which prevail in the Wynad. Without needlessly postponing the general revenue, they allow total exemption from assessment for the first 3 years when there will be no produce, half assessment for the next two years when there will be some produce, and full assessment thereafter. It cannot be fairly maintained that a properly cared-for and cultivated estate will not come into full bearing in the 6th year.

34. In respect to the local cess, it is levied at the rate of 1 anna in the rupee of the land assessment, and on other items of revenue; the rate is not liable to alteration during the 30 years' duration of the Survey settlement, and I may generally observe that the local and municipal taxes will be regulated by recognized principles such as prevail in British Territories and will be expended on the objects for which they are collected.

35. With regard to minerals, it will be seen that a reservation is proposed to be made of the just claims of the State to royalty on metals and precious stones only, so that there would be no room for interference with the lands granted by others than the grantees. Limestone, granite and other ordinary mineral products would be free.

36. Portions of estates would be allowed to be relinquished on the conditions that the lands relinquished are not less than a certain prescribed extent, and that they form compact blocks on the border of an estate so as to be easily separable from it, and that the cost of re-surveying the land is borne by the applicant.

37. I have only to add that the proceedings of the Settlement Officers will be subject to an appeal to the Chief Commissioner, though I have no reason to suppose that there will often be any occasion for such appeal.

38. I have, in conclusion, only to repeat my hope that these proposals which have been fully and carefully considered, and which appear to me as liberal as can reasonably be expected, will receive in their entirety the acquiescence of the Association, and that their reply may be sent me early to enable me to obtain the final orders of the Government of India as speedily as possible. It is manifestly of consequence that the new system should be got into fair working before the restoration of the Province to the Maha Raja.

BANGALORE,
8*th July* 1879.

J. D. GORDON,
Chief Commissioner.

Proposed Terms for the Settlement of Coffee Lands in Mysore on an Acreage Assessment.

1. An assessment on all plantable land of one rupee per acre with a guarantee for 30 years on the terms of the Survey settlement.

2. Subject to the approval of the Government of India, permanent assessment at Rs. 1—8—0 per acre to those who may desire it, on the terms of the Madras Coffee Land Rules, but with a reservation of the Government claim to royalty on valuable mineral products, *viz.*, metals and precious stones.

3. An assessment of 8 annas per acre only for very poor lands, or for lands which have greatly deteriorated in their condition.

4. Grass lands, in clearly defined compact blocks, to bear an assessment of 4 annas per acre if retained for pasture or growth of firewood, &c., but to be liable to 8 annas per acre if cultivated.

5. Land newly granted to be held free for 3 years. To be charged with half assessment for the next two years, 4th and 5th, and to bear full assessment thereafter. Lands granted within the last five years to have the benefit of this rate, reckoning from the date of the grant.

6. Lands totally abandoned, or thrown out of cultivation owing to the ravages of the borer or other cause, may be taken up again on terms provided for new grants of land.

7. The assessment provided in Rule 1 to come into force at once in regard to old estates. But the settling officer may provide for the levy of half assessment only for any period not exceeding five years, when such consideration appears to be required in consequence either of the inferior productiveness of the estate, as in the case of native holdings, or owing to portions of the estate remaining unplanted.

8. The area of grass land in an estate to be assessed under Rule 4, to be taken in the first instance on the estimate of the pattadar, subject to correction and the levy of the proper assessment retrospectively upon survey.

9. Estates not exceeding 50 acres in extent must be relinquished wholly and not in part. In the case of estates exceeding fifty acres in extent, relinquishment will be permitted of a portion not less than one half of the whole estate, or less than one hundred acres.

Provided that the lands relinquished shall form a compact block on the margin of an estate and divisible from it by a reasonably straight line of boundary, and provided further that the cost of re-surveying the land and of erecting the boundary marks required be borne by the applicant.

Mysore Government Press, Bangalore.—12-7-79—50.

(1)

Existing form of Coffee Putta.

Terms.

(1) Lands granted for Coffee: any other crop raised will be liable to assessment: Trees planted for affording shade to Coffee plants will not be taxed.

(2) Coffee produce subject to Halak of 4 annas per maund: tax subject to revision whenever considered expedient.

(3) A minimum of 500 coffee trees per acre to be planted within 5 years: Portions not so planted subject to resumption by Govt.

(4) Coffee Estate exempt from the visits of all jungle & petty Vzardars: Puttadars can clear away jungle but not reserved trees which will be removed by Govt.

(5.) Alienation & sale of land to be reported to Commr of the Division: Putta must be registered.

Non payment of Halak will involve confiscation of the coffee, with fine of twice the amount of Halak payable.

(2)

Sir Richard Meade's Proceedings dated 6th April 1871 with reference to representations from Coffee planters.

"Govt has always possessed certain rights over timber in this State, and nothing but their special alienation by grant to private parties, institutions, or Communities, can be held to have deprived it of such rights".

Coffee Planters are authorized to use for their own bona fide purposes all timber

of

of any and every sort whatsoever (Excepting Sandal) growing on their Estates, but will not be at liberty to sell such timber without payment of the prescribed seigniorage - Should any Planter wish to acquire <u>full rights of property</u> in this respect over the timber on his lands, he can only do so by purchasing the same.

(3)
Extract from Govt of India, Foreign Dep, Letter No 105 dated 16th April 1872.

Coffee Planters were assured that, in the event of the transfer of the Administration to Native rule, a guarantee will be obtained from the Native Govt that all leases of land for the purpose of Coffee cultivation to British subjects, whether European or Native, granted under British Administration, will be scrupulously respected so far as the terms of the lease provide, and that no regulation shall be introduced prejudicial to the interests of parties holding leases at the period of the transfer.

(4)
Mr Dalyell's Proceedings No 1111/5 of 5th May 1876.

History of the Coffee tax.

(1). Govt always shared the produce equally with the ryot, under the "Varam" System.

(2) In 1823, Govt share was leased to Messrs

Messrs Parry & Co of Madras for ten years for Rs 4,270 per annum.

(3) In 1833, the above lease was extended for 5 years longer for Rs 7472 per annum.

(4) In 1838-39 a Halat tax of 1R per maund was introduced in lieu of "Varam".

(5) In 1843-44, the Halat tax was reduced to 8 annas per maund.

(6) In 1849-50, it was reduced to 4 Annas per maund.

(7) In 1862, Mr Bowring recommended a land-tax as follows:—

four years — free.
5th to 9th year — 1R per acre
10th & thereafter 2R. — a —

These rates were sanctioned for Coorg, but in Mysore, the Halat system continued.

(8) In 1864, on the representation of the Mysore Planters' Association, Mr Bowring recommended a reduction of the Halat to 3 Annas per maund. Govt of India suggested an acreage assessment of 8 annas per acre plus Halat at 3 Annas per maund. Mr Bowring was not in favor of this proposal which was eventually dropped.

(9) Planters' Association appealed to

Secretary

Secretary of State who declined to interfere.

(10) In 1876, Mr. Dalyell recommended an acreage rate for reasons given in his minute, as follows:—

New lands { 5 years — free
6th year — 8 annas per acre
7th year — 1 R. — a —
8th & thereafter 1½ Rs — a —

old land { at once — 8 annas per acre
2nd year — 1 R. — a —
3rd & thereafter 1½ Rs — a —

(1) Kittals when cultivated with Coffee are to be treated as other Coffee lands.

(2) The disadvantages of the Halat tax are enumerated and an acreage assessment is recommended not with reference to the produce, but with reference to the rates prevailing on similar lands in adjoining Madras Districts which are as follows:—

In Madras Districts — 2 Rs per acre
In Travancore — 12 annas per acre
in addition to Export duty of 4 As per maund.

(3) Mr. Gordon would fix the following rates:—

(a) Full assessment — 1½ Rs per acre

(b) Grass & uncultivable land — unplanted land fit for Coffee land temporarily out of cultivation owing to the ravages of the borer & other causes — } 8 Annas per acre for 6 years.

(c) Lands newly taken up. 12 annas for 4 years & 1½ Rs thereafter.

(5)
Chief Commissioner's
No. 5761/40 d/ 23-10-7?

(d) Temporary assessment on all lands for 2 years from date of Settlement } 1 Rupee per acre.

(4) Halat on Coffee grown in Inam villages to be abolished.

(5) Kans in which Coffee is grown to be subjected to a temporary rent.

(6) Acreage assessment secures to Planters a permanency of tenure and must be permanent.

(6)
Govt of India letter No 8 dated 30th January 1879.

(1). Acreage assessment sanctioned.

(2) It cannot be declared <u>permanent</u>. Maharajah's power to Enhance it cannot be curtailed. It should therefore be fixed for 30 to 99 years only, and be liable to revision at the Expiration of that period.

(7)
C.C's Proc: No $\frac{10.572}{63}$ dated 15th Febry. 1879.

The Survey Commr is asked to report what action he has taken and what steps he would propose for the introduction of the acreage assessment in 1879-80.

(8)
Survey Comrs No 205 of 24th February 1879.

Measurement of Coffee lands has been nearly completed. Detailed Survey of lands unplanted to must be

be made.

(9)
Ashtagram Dr.
Convs No. 851/253 dy
7th March 1879.

Expressing opinion on the acreage system & pointing out that the Chief Convs Minute makes no mention of the Planter's right to the Bugiladdy in his Estate and of the cultivation of Cardamoms.

(10)
Ashtagram Dr.
Convs No. 888/265 d/22d
March 1879.

Forwarding Copy of a letter from Survey Superintendent regarding progress made in the measurement of Coffee lands.

(11)
From Hon'ry Secretary
Mysore Planters'
Association
d/15th March 1879.

Forwarding Proceedings of a meeting of Planters & requesting attention to the resolutions therein recorded before finally deciding upon the introduction of Acreage on Coffee lands.

The Planters would prefer a permanent assessment of 1 Rupee per acre.

(12)
Notification No. 830
d/26th March 1879.

Notifying that the acreage assessment in lieu of existing Halat will, if practicable, be carried into Effect in 1879-80 and that detailed rules will be published hereafter.

(13)
To the Secretary, Planters'
Association d/26
March 1879.

Forwarding Copy of the above Notification, and acknowledging the Proceedings of the Planters' Association,

and

and stating that the object of the Notification is to give timely notice, and that the Proceedings submitted by the Association will receive consideration.

(14, 15 & 16)
Petitions from Native Planters in Belur Taluk & in Kadur Dist. - Dated 30th June, 16th June & 2nd July 1879.

(1) Native planters prefer the continuance of Halat duty.
(2) In case an acreage is the introduced, the assessment must be less than 1 rupee per acre: and grass lands must not be assessed at not more than 8 annas

(17)
Sir James Gordon's minute dated 8th July 1879.

Laying down modified terms for settlement of Coffee lands — viz:—

(1) Permanent assessment of 1½ Rs per acre. or
an assessment of 1 Rupee per acre with a guarantee for 30 years.
(2) Royalty on valuable mineral products, viz, metals & precious stones reserved to Govt.
(3) An assessment of 8 annas per acre only for very poor lands or for lands which have greatly deteriorated in condition.
(4) Grass lands in clearly defined Compact blocks, to bear an assessment of 4 annas per acre if retained for pasture

land and to a permanent surrender of the revenue. Heritable & transferable title is all that is necessary. Such permanent assessment cannot be conceded in British Territories: much less in Mysore which is Trust property. Proposed permanent assessment cannot therefore be sanctioned.

The other terms are sanctioned, subject to the proviso that Govt claim to a royalty on valuable mineral products must certainly be maintained.

In the event of the Planters each agreeing to these terms, Malat dalay may at once be raised to one Rupee per Acaud.

(22)
To Hon'ry Sec
Planters' Asn
No. 45 of 15

Communicating the decision of the Govt of India in regard to the permanent assessment, and asking for an early Expression of the views of the Association on the subject. It was also pointed out that

(1) The 30 years' settlement was practically as good as the proposed

proposed permanent Settlement
that under either Settlement
(2) the right Scandal, to an Excise duty
on arecanuts grown in Coffee Estates
and to minerals would be reserved
by Govt.
(3) the lands would be liable to the
Established Local Cesses.
(4) The Planters can use and enjoy
the lands in whatever manner they
may desire & sell or alienate
them.

Copy of the Survey Guarantee indicating
the terms on which the lands will be
held has already been forwarded.
Any other Express provisions in the
Coffee Pattas which the Planters may
desire for greater Security to their
title will receive every consideration.
The instalments for the payment
of the Coffee assessment will be
fixed in such manner as may be
convenient to the Planters.
Acknowledging receipt of the above
letter, and inquiring what steps should
be

Secretary
ciation
1879.

pasture or growth of firewood.

(5) For lands newly taken up. 3 years — free
4th & 5th years. half assessment.
6th & thereafter full assessment.

Lands granted within the last 5 years
shall have the benefit of this rate,
reckoning from date of grant.

(6) Assessment of 1 d per acre to come
into force at once in regard to old
Estates; but Settling Officer may,
in Consideration of the inferior
Condition of the Estate, provide for
levy of half assessment for any
period not Exceeding 5 years in
any individual case.

(7) Estates not Exceeding 50 acres in
Extent must be relinquished wholly
or not in part — In the case of
Estates Exceeding 50 acres, not less
than one half of the Estate or less
than 100 acres must be relinquished.
Lands relinquished must form
a compact block on the margin
of an Estate & divisible from
it by a reasonably straight
line of boundary. Cost of
resurvey & Erection of boundary
marks

marks to be borne by the applicant.

(18)
From Hon.ble Secretary Planters Association dy 7th August 1879.

Asking that a meeting would be held on the 13th October 1879 to discuss the above terms & asking that a Govt. officer be deputed to attend the meeting to explain any doubtful points.

(19)
To. Govt of India No 3964/33 dy 16th September 1879.

Forwarding the Chief Comrs minute of 8th July 1879, and asking sanction to the modified terms proposed & to raise the Halat to one Rupee per maund in case the Planters did not agree to these terms.

(20)
To. Govt of India No 3221/36 dy 24th September 1879.

Forwarding a corrected copy of Sir James Gordon's minute dy 8th July 1879. The correction consisted of the omission of the words "yes, but "she liable to 8 annas per acre of "cultivated" in the 4th para of the proposed terms.

(21)
From Govt of India No 92 IR dy 18th December 1879.

Permanent assessment is wrong in principle: it amounts to an alienation of the State's proprietary right in the land

be taken for the despatch of the current season's crop pending the settlement of the question.

(24)
To Hon'ry Secretary Planters' Association, No 53 of 28th Nov. 1879.

Asking for an early answer to letter of 15 December 1879, and stating that Halat must be paid on the current year's Crop. An account of such Halat will be kept, so that the same may be refunded on the introduction of the acreage assessment.

25
From Hon'ry Secretary Planters' Association of 30 Nov. 1879.

Asking for a copy of the new Title deed which is proposed to substitute for the existing Pattas.

26
From Hon'ry Secretary, Planters' Association of 3d December 1879.

Acknowledging receipt of letter No 53 of 28th November 1879.

27
To Hon'ry Secretary, Planters' Association of 13 December 1879.

No draft of the new Title deed can be prepared till reply from the Planters' Association is received. Previous correspondence indicates the terms of the tenure. Early reply is requested to letter of 15th November 1879.

28
To Dy. Comr of Kassaub No. 2871/525 of 12 August 1880.

Stating that the Chief Comr will be glad to receive Col. Hill's

Suggestions

Suggestions in regard to the provisions of the Coffee Putta under the acreage system.

From Dy. Comr. of Kussau No 244 d/ 18th August 1880.

29 Requesting she furnished with a Copy of the Chief Comr's final proceedings in reply to the Concessions asked for by the Planters' Association, and enquiring if the draft of a Coffee Putta is to be prepared for approval, or whether it is intended that anything more than the Receipt form No 4 of Survey accounts should be given.

From Hon'ry Secretary, Planters Association d/ 4th December 1880.

30 Asking for a copy of the proposed Title Deed.

Dewan's Proceedings No 3662/98 d/ 2nd August 1881

31 (1) Sir James Gordon's "Terms" of 8th July 1874 including the permanent assessment are adopted. The permanent assessment is to apply to such of the Planters as may at once apply for it.

(2) The Survey Superintendent is asked to submit a draft from the Title Deed in consultation with Deputy Commissioner

Commissioners of Kavaratti & Kadmat & Planters Association.

(3) The Govt right to royalty on metals & precious stones, Sandal and to an Excise duty on arecanuts is reserved.

(4) The lands will continue to pay the Established Local Cesses.

(5) Malat on cardamoms is abolished. Cardamom in Govt forests should be rented out annually - or for a number of years.

(6) If applied for at once, permanent assessment at 1½ Rs per acre will be allowed after expiration of term of temporary favorable rates of assessment.

(7) If the rule regarding relinquishment of holdings below 5th acres in Extent - wholly & not in part - operate with hardship, Survey Superintendent must submit any modification necessary.

In reply to Mr Hopkins's question whether Planters have right to cut timber trees situated on

32
Proceedings of the Representative Assembly, 1881 - Pp. 10 - Para 4

on their Estates for purposes other than their own use, it was explained that on the introduction of the acreage assessment they will have complete right to all trees on their Estates except Sandal as in the case of all other lands brought under the Survey Settlement, and that the Settling Officers will arrange with the Planters for the sale to them for a reasonable price to be paid at once or by instalments, of the Govt right to all the valuable trees now existing on the Estates.

33
Dewani Proceedings
No 19 d/ 28 Oct. 1881.

(1) Grass lands in clearly defined compact blocks within the limits of an Estate may be separately demarcated & held on separate title on grass assessment, but they will not be allowed the benefits of the permanent assessment tenure except upon an assessment of Rs 1-8-0 per acre.

(2) Subdivision of Estates into distinct blocks of not less than 50 acres in extent may be made at once

of

if applied for.

(3) Separation of small separate Native Estates now clubbed into one Survey Field is also desirable.

(1) The permanent assessment conveys mining rights to the proprietors subject to the payment of royalty.

Demais Proceedings No 7713/235 of 5 January 1882.

(2) Grass land in clearly defined compact blocks can be held on an assessment of 4 annas per acre for pasture only, which lands will not be entitled to the terms of a permanent settlement.

(1) Where the trees are few & of little value, the Sook right to them may be foregone in favor of the Planters.

Demais Proceedings No 9140/354 of 3 March 82.

(2) Where the trees are numerous & of the more valuable kind, the Landholders may purchase the Sook right to them at a moderate valuation; if they do not care to purchase the right, the prohibitions against cutting the trees must continue.

(3) Mittals or backyards containing Coffee trees must be charged at one

one rupee per acre, the assessment being fixed in multiples of two annas, and not less than two annas in any case.

(4) The Survey Superintendent is requested to submit his opinion & proposals in regard to the assessment of lands cultivated within village sites.

36

Dewan's Proceedings No. 820/24 dy. 19th April 1882.

(1) On lands held on full acreage assessment, the trees belong to the land holder, but he must pay to Govt the present value of the reserved trees.

(2) On lands held on grass assessment, the trees belong to Govt & the right to them can be purchased by the Planter.

37

Dewan's Proc. No. 840-2/28 dy 1st May 1882

Reviewing the Report of the Karkal D.C on the Completion of the Coffee Settlement in Karkal &c No 35 of 13th April 1882.

(34)

Secretary of State's
Despatch No. 35
of 25 March 1880.

(39)

Revised Rules for
Mining Leases
in Fiji.
26 July 1881.

1 & 2

Copies
Fiji

(1)

Existing form of Coffee Putta -

Terms.

(1) Lands granted for Coffee: Any other crop raised will be liable to assessment: Trees planted for affording shade to Coffee plants will not be taxed.

(2) Coffee produce subject to Halat of 4 As per maund: tax subject to revision whenever considered Expedient

(3) A minimum of 500 Coffee trees per Acre to be planted within 5 yrs: Portions not so planted subject to resumption by Govt.

(4) Coffee Estate Exempt from the visits of all jungle & petty Izardars: Puttadars can clear away jungle but not reserved trees which will be removed by Govt.

(5) Alienation and sale of land to be reported to Comr of the Divn. Putta must be registered. Non payment of Halat will involve confiscation of the Coffee, with fine of twice the amount of Halat payable

1A

1A from S.C. 1A from S.C. 74

(2).

Extract from Govt of India, Foreign Depte, letter No. 105 dy 16th April 1872.

Coffee Planters were apprised that in the event of the transfer of the Administration to Native rule, a guarantee will be obtained from the Native Govt that all leases of land for the purpose of Coffee cultivation to British subjects, whether European or Native, granted under British Administration will be

scrupulously respected so far as the terms of the lease provide, and that no regulation shall be introduced prejudicial to the interests of parties holding leases at the period of the transfer -

//

(3).
Mr. Dalyell's Proceedings
No. 1111/5 dy 5th May 1876

History of the Coffee tax.

(1) Govt always shared the produce equally with the Ryot, under the "Varam" system.

(2) In 1823 Govt share was leased to Messrs Parry, Dare & Co of Madras for ten years for Rs 4270 per annum.

(3) In 1833, the above lease was extended for 5 yrs longer for Rs 7472 per annum.

(4) In 1838-39 a Halak tax of 1 R. per maund was introduced in lieu of "Varam"

(5) In 1843-44, the Halak tax was reduced to 8 Annas per maund -

(6) In 1849-50, it was reduced to 4 Annas per maund -

(7) In 1862 Mr. Bowring recommended a land-tax as follows: -

four years — free.
5th to 9th year — 1 R. per acre.
10th & thereafter — 2 Rs ".

These rates were sanctioned for Coorg, but in Mysore, the Halak system continued -

(8) In 1864, on the representation of the Mysore Planters' Association, Mr. Bowring recommended a reduction of the Halak to 3 As per md - Govt of India suggested an acreage assessment of 8 As per acre plus Halak @ 3 as per maund - Mr. Bowring was not in favor of this proposal which was eventually dropped -

(9) Planters' Association appealed to Secty of State who declined to interfere

(10) 2nd 1876 W. Dalyell recommended an acreage rate for reasons given in his minute as follows:—

New lands { 5 years — free
6th year — 8 Annas per Acre
7th year — 1 R.
8th & thereafter 1½ Rs.

Old lands { At once — 8 As. per Acre
2nd year — 1 R.
3rd & thereafter 1½ Rs

---

(4)

C. Cs Pro: No. 5761/40
dy. 23d. October 1878

(1) Hittals when cultivated with Coffee are to be treated as other Coffee lands.

(2) The disadvantages of the Halat tax are enumerated and an acreage assessment is recommended not with reference to the produce, but with reference to the rates prevailing in similar lands in adjoining Madras Dts which are as follows:—

In Madras Dts — 2 Rs per Acre
In Travancore — 12 Annas per Acre in addition to Export duty of 4 As per md.

(3) W. Gordon wd fix the following rates:—
(a) Full assessment — 1½ Rs per Acre
(b) Grass & uncultivable land — 8 As per Acre
Unplanted land fit for Coffee & land thrown out of cultivation owing to the ravages of the borer & other causes — 8 As per Acre for 6 years
(c) Lands newly taken up — 12 As for 4 years & 1½ Rs thereafter
(d) Temporary assessment on all lands for 2 years from date of grant: 1 Rupee per Acre in Main Villages

(4) Halat on Coffee grown in 8 to be abolished—

(5) Lands in which Coffee is grown to be subjected to a temporary rent.

(6) Acreage assessment secures Planters a permanency of tenure and must be permanent.

---

(5)
Govt of India Letter No 8 R dy 30th Jany 1879

(1). Acreage assessment sanctioned.
(2). It cannot be declared permanent; Maharaja's power to enhance it cannot be curtailed. It should therefore be fixed for 7 or 10 years only, & be liable to revision at the Expiration of that period.

---

(6)
CC's Pro: No 10572/63 dy 15th Febr. 1879.

The Survey Comr is asked to report what action he has taken and what steps he would propose for the introduction of the Acreage Assessment in 1879. 80.

---

(7)
Survey Comrs No 205 dy 24th Febr 1879.

Measurement of Coffee lands has been nearly completed. Detailed survey of lands unplanted &c must be made.

---

(8)
Ashtagram Divn Comrs No 857/253 dy March 1879.

Expressing opinion on the Acreage system & pointing out that the Chief Comrs minute makes no mention of the Planters right to the Bungni Tods in his Estate & the cultivation of Cardamoms.

---

(9)
Ashtagram Divn Comrs No 888/abs dy 22d March 1879

Forwarding copy of a letter from Survey Supdt regarding progress made in the measurement of Coffee lands

84

of Estates Exceeding 50 Acres, not less than one half of the Estate or less than 100 acres must be relin-quished. Lands relinquished must form a compact block on the margin of an Estate & divisible from it by a reasonably straight line of boundary. Cost of resurvey & Erection of Boundary marks to be borne by the appli-cant.

---

(17)

Hon'r. Secty Planters' Association 7th Augt 1879.

Stating that a meeting would be held on the 13th Oct 1879 to discuss the above Terms. & asking that a Govt Officer be deputed to attend the meeting to explain any doubtful points.

---

(18)

Govt of India Dy 16th Sept 1879.

Forwarding the Chief Comrs minute of 8th July 1879, and asking sanction to the modified Terms proposed & to raise the Batta to one Rupee per mound in case the Planters did not agree to these terms.

---

(19)

Govt of India dy 15 1879, No 3721/36.

~~Intimating~~ Forwarding a corrected copy of Sir James Gordon's ~~Minute~~ Minute d/8th July 1879. The correction ~~[illegible]~~ consists

of the omission of the words "&c., but to be liable to 8 Annas per acre if cultivated" in the 4th para of the Proposed Terms—

---

(20)

From Govt No. 92 dt. 4 Nov. 1879.

Permanent Assessment is wrong in principle: it amounts to an alienation of the State's proprietary right in the land and to a permanent surrender of the revenue— Heritable & transferable title is all that is necessary— Such permanent assessment cannot be conceded in British Territories: much less in Mysore which is Trust property— Proposed Permanent assessment cannot therefore be sanctioned—

The other Terms are sanctioned, subject to the proviso that Govt. claim to a royalty on valuable mineral products must certainly be maintained—

In the event of the Planters not agreeing to these terms, Halat duty may at once be raised to one Rupee per maund.

---

(21)

To Hon'r. Secy Association, dt. 15th. Nov.

Communicating the decision of the Govt. of India in regard to the permanent assessment, and asking for an early expression of the views of the Association on the subject— It was also pointed out that (1) The 30 years' settlement was practically as good as the

(10)

From Hon'ble Secty, Mysore Planters' Association — d/ 15th March 1879.

Forwarding Proceedings of a meeting of Planters and requesting attention to the resolutions therein recorded before finally deciding upon the introduction of Acreage on Coffee lands —

The Planters would prefer a permanent Assessment of 1 Rupee per acre

(11).

Notification no 330 d/ 26th March 1879.

notifying that the acreage assessment in lieu of Existing Halat will if practicable be carried into effect in 1879-80 & that detailed rules will be published hereafter.

(12).

To. The Secty, Planters' Association d/ 26th March 1879.

Forwarding a copy of the above Notification, and acknowledging the Proceedings of the Planters' Association, and stating that the object of the Notification is to give timely notice, and that the Proceedings submitted by the Association will receive consideration —

(13, 14 & 15)

Petitions from Native Planters in Balur Taluk & in Kadur Distt — Dated 30th June, 16th June & 2nd July 1879

(1) Native Planters prefer the continuance of Halat duty —

(2) In case an acreage is to be introduced, the assessment must be less than one Rupee per acre: and grass lands must not be assessed at not more than 4 Annas —

Laying down modified terms for settlement of Coffee lands – viz:–

Sir James Gordon's Minute of 8th July 1879.

(1). Permanent assessment of 1½ Rs per acre. or
An assessment of 1 Rupee per acre with a guarantee for 30 years

(2). Royalty on valuable mineral products viz, metals & precious stones reserved to Govt.

(3). An assessment of 8 Annas per acre only for very poor lands or for lands which have greatly deteriorated in condition

(4). Grass lands in clearly defined compact blocks, to bear an assessment of 4 Annas per acre if retained for pasture or growth of Firewood.

(5). To Lands newly taken up. 3 years — free
4th & 5th years — half assessment
6th & thereafter — full assessment

Lands granted within the last 5 yrs to have the benefit of this rate, reckoning from date of grant.

(6). Assessment of 1 Rupee per acre to come into force at once in regard to old Estates; but Settling Officer may, in consideration of the inferior condition of the Estate, provide for levy of half assessment for any period not Exceeding 5 years in any individual cases.

(7). Estates not exceeding 50 acres in Extent must be relinquished wholly & not in part – In the case

(29) 88

m Hon'ble ... asking for a copy of the proposed
...kers' Association Title Deed.
4th Dec'r 1880

(30)

...is Pro: No.
...-98 dy 2?
...rch 1881

(3) Sir James Gordon's "Terms" of 8th July 1879 including the permanent assessment are adopted. The Permanent assessment is to apply to such of the Planters as may at once apply for it.

(2) The Survey Supt is asked to submit a draft form of Title Deed in consultation with Dr Jones of Hapoan & Kadur & Planters' Association.

(3). The Govt right to royalty on metals & precious stones, to sandal, & to an Excise duty on areca nuts is reserved

(4). The lands will continue to pay the Establish Local Cess.

(5). Halat on Cardamoms is abolished. Cardamom in Govt forests shd be rented at annually or for a no. of years.

(6). If applied for at once, permanent assessment at 1½ Rs per acre will be allowed after expiration of term of temporary favorable rates of assessment.

(7) If the rule regarding relinquishment of Estates below 50 acres in Extent is wholly or in part operate with hardship, Survey Supt must submit any modification necessary.

(31)

Devan's Proceed
No 19 of 28th Octo

(1) Grass lands in clearly defined compact blocks within the limits of an Estate may be separately demarcated & held on separate title on grass assessment; but they will not be allowed the benefits of the permanent assessment tenure except upon an assessment of Rs 1/8 per Acre.

(2) Subdivision of Estates into distinct blocks of not less than 50 acres in Extent may be made at once if applied for.

(3) Separation of small separate native fields is also desirable. 31A

(32)

---

(33)

(1) In lands held on full acreage assessment, the trees belong to the land holder, but he must pay to Govt. the present value of the reserved trees

Devan's Pro
390 of 19th Ap
24

(2) In lands held on Grass assessment, the trees belong to Govt & the right to them can be purchased by the Planter.

---

(32)

(1) Where the trees are few & of little value, the Govt right to them may be forgone in favor of the Planters.

Devan's Pro: No
of 3rd March 18

(2) Where the trees are numerous & of the more valuable kind, the land holders may purchase the Govt right to them at a moderate valuation; or if they do not care to purchase the right, the prohibitions against cutting the trees must continue.

(3) Kottahs or backyards cont^g. Coffee trees must be charged at one Rupee per acre, the assessment being fixed in multiples of two Annas & not less than 2 Annas in any case.

proposed permanent Settlement.
& that under either Settlement
(2). The right to Sandal, to an
Excise duty on arecanuts grown
in Coffee Estates & to minerals
would be reserved by Govt.
(3). The lands would be liable to the
Established Local Cesses -
(4) The Planters can use and enjoy
the lands in whatever manner
they may desire & sell or alienate
them.

Copy of the Survey Guarantee indicating the terms on which the lands will be held has already been forwarded -
Any other Expresso provisions in the Coffee Puttas which the Planters may desire for the greater Security to their title will receive every consideration -

The instalments for the payment of the Coffee assessment will be fixed in such manner as may be convenient to the Planters

---

(22)

From Hon'r Secr. Planters' Association, Dated 22d Nov. 1879.

Acknowledging receipt of the above letter, & Enquiring what steps should be taken for the despatch of the Current Season's crop pending the settlement of the question -

---

(23)

To Hon'r. Secr, Planters' Association, No. 53 dy 28th Nov. 79

Asking for an early answer to letter of 15th Nov. 79, and stating that Halak must be paid on the current year's crop - An account of such Halak will be kept, so that the

same may be refunded on the introduc-
-tion of the acreage assessment.

(24)

Asking for a copy of the New Title Deed which it is proposed to substitute for the Existing Puttu.

From Stonefield Planters' Association dy 30th Novr 1879.

(25)

Acknowledging receipt of Letter No 83 dy. 28th Novr. 1879

From do - dy 3d Decr/79

(26)

No draft of the new Title Deed can be prepared till reply from the Planters' Association is received - Previous Correspondence indicates the terms of the tenure - Early reply requested to letter dy. 15th Nov - 1879.

To Do - No. 58 dy. 13th Decr. 1879

(27)

Stating that the Chief Comnr. will be glad to receive Col Hill's suggestions in regard to the provisions of the Coffee Puttu under the Acreage system.

To Dy Comr. of Hassan No 2871/525 dy 12th Augt/80.

(28)

Requesting to be furnished with a copy of the Chief Comrs. final proceedings in reply to the Concessions asked for by the Planters' Association, & enquiring if the draft of a Coffee Puttu is to be prepared for approval, or whether it is intended that any thing more than the Receipt form No 4 of Survey Accounts shd be given -

From Do No. 244 dy 18th Augt/80.

The Government of His Highness the Maha Rajah of Mysore, in consideration of the assessments, Royalties and other payments and reservations hereinafter and in the Rules provided, grants by this Deed unto A.B.. his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns for ever the land hereunder specified.

The annual assessment payable on the land to Government is fixed

(1) permanently and for ever

(2) for thirty years

as follows :-

which amount shall be paid into the Government Treasury of the Taluk or the District, on or before the 31st day of March annually.

All rules and reservations to which the tenure of the land is subject are printed on the reverse side of this Deed.

Signed sealed and delivered for and on behalf of the Government of His Highness The Maha Rajah of Mysore, this day of 188..

1. The Government reserves to itself the right to precious metals and precious stones, to Sandal, and to an excise duty on Arecanuts.

2. No other duty will be leviable on any produce of the land. The Halat duty on Coffee and Cardamoms is abolished.

3. The Government reserves the right to the timber of the reserved kinds of trees noted in the margin growing on the land, but the holder of the land may have the timber for his own use on the Estate and may at any time hereafter purchase the entire right from Government.

4. The holder of the land will have a preferential right to work mines of precious metals and precious stones on the land subject to the payment to Government of a royalty of 5 per Cent on the Gross proceeds of all precious metals and of 10 per Cent on the saleable value of all precious stones extracted from the min

5. Nothing in this Title Deed shall be considered as interfering with the existing or customary rights of the Government or of the general public in regard to any road or stream running through or bounding any part of the land.

6. Arrears of assessment shall be recoverable under the rules relating to the recovery of arrears of Land Revenue.

7. Nothing in this Title Deed shall affect the liability of the land to payments for local purposes as customary by law and now fixed at the rate of one Anna on every Rupee of Government Revenue.

8. The holder of the land shall at all times at his own expense repair and keep in good order the boundary marks erected round and in the land.

9. Toddy being an item of Government monopoly, no toddy can be drawn from Kuppi or other trees on the land except through the Government Contractor or as otherwise provided for by Government from time to time.

Covenant by Grantee

96

10. All jungle and petty Izardars will be prohibited from entering upon the land.

---

and in the case of no grass-lease to follow the addl.

11. The tenure will be generally subject to the terms of the survey grant to

4/

(4). The Survey Supt is requested to submit his opinion & proposals in regard to the assessment of lands cultivated within village sites —

31A

Dispatch Pro: No 7713 / 235 of 5th Jany 1882 —

(1). The permanent assessment conveys mining rights to the Proprietors subject to the payment of royalty.

(2). Grass land in clearly defined compact blocks can be held on an assessment of 4 As per acre for pasture only. Such lands will not be entitled to the terms of a permanent settlement —

30A

Proceedings of the Representative Assembly 1881. pp. 10 - Para 4

In reply to Mr Meppen's question whether Planters have right to cut timber trees situated on their Estates for purposes other than their own use, it was explained that on the introduction of the acreage assessment they will have complete right to all trees on their Estates except sandal as in the case of all other lands brought under the Survey settlement, & that the Settling Officers will arrange with the Planters for the sale to them for a reasonable price, to be paid at once or by instalments, of the Govt right to all the valuable trees now existing on the Estates —

Govt has always possessed certain rights over timber in this State, and nothing but their special alienation by grant to private parties, institutions, or Communities, can be held to have deprived it of such rights.

{ Sir Richard Meade's Proceedings of 6th April 1871. with reference to representations from Coffee Planters

Coffee Planters are authorized to use for their own bona fide purposes all timber of any and every sort whatsoever (excepting Saudal) growing on their Estates, but will not be at liberty to sell such timber without payment of the prescribed seignorage. Should any Planter wish to acquire full rights of property in this respect over the timber on his lands, he can only do so by purchasing the same—

A brief summary

99

The Subject of substituting an acreage
tax of 1 rupee a Cocoanuts & Rupee
a tree of the Betel vine Dicussed in
Conference held here in 1865 - The matter was
shelved pending the Survey

In 1871-72 the area under Coffee was
1,12,860 acres -
Betel nut Crop Rs 74948
at Rs 1/8 per acre, the area which includes
Betel, bd yield Rs 1,69,290
at 1 R - do - " 1,12,860

In Jan 75, Mr Dalzell proposes his
Question called by person of Comml:
& Planters Associations
The Planters & Merchants of Kaga formally
& an acreage tax. but Betel vine
at Rs 2 & Cocoa than in Coorg, a Coffee
& Rupee is paid under Sheda-
Comml charge purpose proposed
Cocoa by 1 year ½ R, 2 year 1 R, & 3 year 1½
per acre.
The following are his Cocoa & adjourning
Districts.
In Coorg. Free for 4 years
From 5th to 12 year 1 Rupee per
after 12 year 2 R - -
Wynaad. 2 Rs per acre
Travancore 12 As. per acre plus a Betel
& 4 as per mann.

The proposed sales suggested by
Kapa have advocated by the late
Govt, who recommended that
the lands should be sold by auction
as in Colony, subject to the arrange
agreement -
On the question of imposing the
upset on Native lands, the late Govt
Gher saw no objection to this
course, but as the Govt of such
Villages in Coppe Grove, Kaitaia
has only 161 in all, he thought the
Native might continue to have

The working of this arrangement
covered by Mr Dalgell in his
Order of 5 May 1876. Having
arrived at the conclusion
that the arrangement was just upon
both interests of Natives & Govt,
he enclosed an opinion as
to the sale of papepi & fixed.
The pasture rent since 1849
the produce was estd by Mr Cowan
a Coppe Native at an average
of 4 cwt per acre, and that
of Native Cultn at 1½ cwt per
acre - That recently the Natives
Assoc have estd the value of
equivalent to 6 lb per acre
employing that the produce was
on an average 6 cwt per acre.
The figures given by Mr Bowen in
1862 has appeared to mean in

Notification

In pursuance of the policy declared in C C's minute circulated with Pro Pr No 5761/40 d. Oct 23d 78 and ~~in accordance~~ with the previous sanction of the Govt of India the C.C is pleased to notify that from and after the 1st April 1879 the halat on coffee will be abolished and lands granted on patta for coffee cultivation will be assessed for two years from the said date, 1st April 1879 at Re 1. per acre per annum - overall the area of the estate

The above rate is temporarily fixed pending the final settlement of area to be when finally assessed at full rates and area to be per-

hanently assessed at re-
duced rates or resigned
on account of unfitness
or inferiority for coffee culti-
vation.

Provided that the occupier
of any coffee estate who shall
declare under his hand
& the best of his knowledge
and belief that more
than half the area of his
coffee estate is grass land
incapable of growing coffee,
who shall give security for
the payment of full as-
sessment according to rates
which will be hereafter de-
clared but will not be
higher than Rs 1. 8 as per
acre, for such portion of
his estate as is found on
measurement to be fit
for coffee cultivation, ~~and~~
will be required to pay only
half the assess! of his estate
at the rate of one rupee per
acre per annum ~~for the~~
~~time~~ for the first two years from
1st April 1879.

Statement showing the Cropping for some
years past by the Kabul Agency, &
also the Area of the Various Soils
cropped under the heads of Settlt,
& Other Tillage.

From the Statement appended & Outline
Memo accompg, it will seen that
while the Area under cultn & Cropping
has increased from 99,000 Acres in
1867/68 to 115000 Acres in 1876-77, the
increase has principally consisted in
intervening periods, the Collections have
fallen from Rs 1,06,357 in the former year to
Rs 52,876 in the latter. The steady increase
of area cultivated precludes the idea of
the Immediate Revenue being due to
bad crops & a declining industry.
In Cooy with the Rule laid
down by Govt, Waste lands
have been rejected, 84,334 acres yielding
Rs 1,54,784 in 1876-77
In considering the best mode of assessing
Cultivated lands, some difficulty will occur
if the Hagell scheme is adopted, for
it will be impossible in many cases for
Kabul Officials to ascertain & determine
beforehand the period at which they
will be entitled to exemption of assessment,
as depending on their first year - In other
words, the Khureef crop when the lands

have just opened - The timber is often not felled clear, and stumps of the plants are seldom, in cultivation so regular & spaced that no precise rule is determinable in reckoning the 5 years occupation -

Col Anderson's proposal however seems preferable, & for a modified rate all round - the half rate for 4 years on newly opened lands being fixed in lieu of non lands in which there clearances of timber having been taken up recently i.e. about 3 or 4 years -

Col Anderson suggests to permit a selector to pay off occupancy fees & purchase complete on lands newly applied for - but I presume this to be taken into consideration -

The question will be opened pecuniarily when the Govt of India suspends Treasury Remittances; & orders can be obtained in time enough to carry them into effect the ensuing year 1879-80.

H

Rate, the present Rates especially
a Tax per acre as follows:

	Rs
New Plantations in Kaya & Mangrobaw	6 1/4
Old Plantations in Mangroba.	4 1/2
Dalu Plantations	1 1/4

The Conclusion arrived at was
1 1/2 Rs per acre on all lands
bd. in Cultivation ~~for Dalgoda purposes~~ ~~and for~~
~~for pasture but exempt for~~
~~Newly opened plantations or~~
~~as Old Settlers Holdings~~
~~in respect~~ as to prospective New Plantations
the Following proposal was as follows

Note. These were the Old rates in Cony

1st to 4th year free
5th to 9th 1 Rupee per acre
10th & thereafter 2 Rs —"—

for Dalgoda purposes:

1st to 5th year free
6th year 8 annas per acre
7th " 1 R. —"—
8th & thereafter 1 1/2 Rs —"—

The Survey Committee of 2nd Oct 1878
has fixed Forestry Dalu Cultivation three
a Kaya Plantation at an average of
16 Kanuds (4 Coss) per acre on the
Planted area. The proposal was
1) first to be for instance, at 1 rupee
Rs 1/8 per acre be imposed the Crown
on the area of every Patch, Dalu Cultivation
that is taken up & cleared 2 years hence
& 2 Rs per acre

186

Recd 25-6-79

1879.-80 Rej

No. 786 15

Name of Petitioner. Sringere Ramanna and other (Native) Coffee Planters.

Village. Basavanahalli Magani

Taluk. Chikmagalur

District. Kadur

Date of Arzi. 16/6/79

Date of Receipt. 23/6/79

Date of Disposal.

No. of Enclosures. Nil.

x 786-330-6-21-6-79

ABSTRACT.

With reference to the Isthihar or notice regarding the levy of an assessment on the coffee estates in lieu of the present Halat, Petrs state that owing to the failure of rain and the consequent distress for the last 2 or 3 years, they have mortgaged their coffee estates in order to pay the assessment on their Kandayam lands. Without understanding the circumstances of Petrs the Govt have issued the said Isthihar ordering them to pay the said assessment on their Coffee lands. Their coffee trees are old & yield no crops.

There are reasons for Europeans to prefer Assessment

Assessment to Halat.
Being men of wealth they
have built houses on
their estates, and are always
engaged in cultivation.
Thus by dint of careful
cultivation they are able to
obtain crops even when
the quantity of rain falls
short.

But Petrs cannot do so.
Their houses & lands are
one place, & their coffee
estates in another. Petrs
have been observing the
mode in which Europeans
cultivate their Coffee estates,
but they (Petrs) have no means
to follow their example.
If they plant their estates
with new plants, and if
the new estates yield
crops as before, then they
(Petrs) may perhaps be
able to bear the new
assessment.

Therefore Petrs beg that
the Halat alone may be
ordered to be levied from
them as usual. Moreover
the levy of the Halat checks
theft to a certain extent.

(one Rs2/- stamp)

Ikkeri Sunnaca Ayyangar

2/ That a Planter be allowed to
occupy any portion of the Estate
Coorooby below of not less than
100 acres or of not less than ~~five~~
1/2 of a Survey lot of 50 acres or
more - the part occupied to be
a compact block & easily
fenced from the Estate - This exception

not to come into force till
after 2 years from the
introduction of Cocoa
& approved.

~~Planters to be allowed to~~
also a full year
when 3/4 part of
Estate Planted -
all applies to
Coffee 3/4 stopped
after 3 years from
introduction of
Cocoa Cultn

3/ That on lands newly or recently taken
up, one half the full Rent to be imposed
for the first 4 years. That reduced
Rent to be applied to Estates taken
up before the last year or two; the
4 years to be computed from the
date of opening the Estate

4 1/3 of the full Rent to be imposed
on ~~land~~ Roads or other unselected
Land forming Blocks of not less
than 40 acres - but this exception
to depend upon Rule for full
Rent remain at 1/2 R per acre

At Anderson Planters think this Acreage
Rent imposed introduction for 1878-79
for a wait to estimate the financial
results of the measure, but assuming
that the ~~acreage~~ area under cultivation exceeds
1 lac acres, & that the present Estate
Receipts as much 1 lac of Rupees,
he thinks it certain that the
Result will abundantly furnish -

Note. There can be no question I suppose
as to the necessity of removing the
Import Duty on Tobacco Coffee cultivate
This is necessary to the Interests of the

1899

COURT FEE — GOVERNMENT OF INDIA — TWO RUPEES

2005

No. ... 6

23.6.79

[illegible]

1870.

No. 1165. 4

Name of Petitioner. Mylcaigowda

Munjagowda & others Coffee

Village. Planters of Belur &c

Taluk. Belur

District. Hassan.

Date of Arzi. 30. June

Date of Receipt. 9. July

Date of Disposal.

No. of Enclosures. Nil

572

ABSTRACT.

Stating that Condayem

at the rate of one Rupee per

are vested be imposed

on their coffee lands. beg to

state that their coffee lands

are not so fertile as those

of Coorg, which are capable

of yielding about 10 times

the produce which their

Jungles could yield - Besides

their coffee plants cannot

flourish long, & are subject

to decay - The [illegible] thus

levied from them would
be reasonable. & even if
Condagem at the rate of
4 Annas per acre be imposed on the
Coffee Lands, a large extent of
Land would remain waste.
Beg that their case may be
kindly considered & just
steps taken
passed in their case. —

H Cunliah

No. 1165

2 Revenue Secy
FS

No. 979. 6

Name of Petitioner. B. Govindappa and other Coffee Planters

Village. of the Kadur Dt

Taluk.

District. Kadur

Date of Arzi. 2. 7. 79.

Date of Receipt. 7. 7. 79.

Date of Disposal.

No. of Enclosures. Nil.

ABSTRACT.

Having learnt that an assessment of 1½ Rupee per acre would be imposed upon all Coffee Lands in Mysore with effect from the next Official year the petitioners beg to state as follows:

The Coffee cultivation was first commenced in the Babenapri Hills about 150 years ago and was gradually extended to Mysore. The Govt. in consideration of the lucrative nature of the Coffee trade in India thought

it fit to levy a light Halus duty thereon at 4 annas per maund - It must be understood that lands for Coffee cultivation are generally allotted out of waste lands which are naturally deficient in moisture and inferior to wet lands in other respects. The expenses & labor incidental to the Coffee planting are considerable, the chief difficulty being Scarcity of labor which has to be procured from parts of Sira and other places of the Tumkur and Bangalore Dts. During the late famine the majority of laborers who were working in the Estates died, to the great loss and inconvenience of the planters. The Contract Act is nominally in force in this Province but the public have not yet felt its advantages. In the Kadur District the greater number of Estates which are owned by natives are destitute of roads, post offices and police stations and differ considerably from the European Estates - The chance of checking Coffee stealing are very poor there being only one Police station at Jagur. Owing to the absence of communication the imports and exports of the article are carried on by means of donkeys which are badly suited for carrying that purpose. The assessment system is proposed to be applied to Native as well as European Estates but in so doing the advantage which the latter has over the former must receive consideration. The petitioners beg to say that wet lands, the cultivation of which is encouraged by the grant of Tuccavi and other ways, are assessed only at 3 Rs per acre whereas the rate proposed

for Coffee lands is very heavy, especially considering the several inconveniences and troubles involved in the maintenance of the Estates. The petitioners have almost been prostrated by the disastrous effects of famine and the condition of their Estates with slight exceptions here & there, is any thing but satisfactory. The yield from their Estates was very poor and was just sufficient to protect petitioners from starvation and they never paid a single Cash in liquidation of their debts contracted on account of their Estates. Under the foregoing circumstances the petitioners beg that any of the following concessions be granted -

(1) That the present Salut duty be continued to be charged in lieu of the proposed assessment

or

(2) That their lands be assessed at a rate below one Rupia as in the case of ordinary wet lands at the same time supplying the defects complained of by the petitioners as regards communication &c. &c

(3) That previous notice of assessment be given to them before 3 years before the assessment on the lands becomes due, to enable the petitioners to improve their Estates - They further hear that a rate of 8 as per acre will be charged on all pasture near Coffee lands that will be taken up hereafter & except those pastures in their neighbourhood, while the ordinary Rookgoal land in the neighbourhood of the garden & wet-lands are assessed at 2 as per acre - The pasture or grazing lands about Coffee lands are not of any great value to the planters except perhaps

for providing fodder to a few Cattle employed in the Estates - The petitioners request that the existing grazing may be assessed at one annas and at a rate not exceeding 4 annas in the case of those which will be taken up hereafter -

The petitioners request that the above representations may be duly considered and relief granted to the petitioners.

P.S.

B.S.

[illegible]

6 – [illegible]

7 – [illegible]

ಸಂಗೀತ ಕಲಿಯಲು ಹೊರಟಿದ್ದಳು — ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದಲೇ ಅವಳ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ತಿರುವು

ಸಿಕ್ಕಿತು — ಅವಳ ಗುರುಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದ ಪಂಡಿತ ಶ್ರೀಧರ ಭಟ್ಟರು ಅವಳ ಪ್ರತಿಭೆಯನ್ನು

ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಗೀತದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಕಲಿಯಲೂ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಿದರು.

ಅವರ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಳು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿದಳು.

ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಳು ಸಂಗೀತ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಎರಡರಲ್ಲೂ ಪದವಿ ಪಡೆದಳು.

ಅವಳ ಸಂಗೀತ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಶ್ಲೋಕಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಡುವುದು ಅವಳ

ವಿಶೇಷತೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತು — ಇದು ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಅಪಾರ ಜನಪ್ರಿಯತೆಯನ್ನು ತಂದುಕೊಟ್ಟಿತು.

ಅವಳ ಮೊದಲ ಸಂಗೀತ ಕಚೇರಿ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಟೌನ್ ಹಾಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಿತು —

ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಜನರು ಸೇರಿದ್ದರು — ಅವಳು ಹಾಡಿದ ಮೊದಲ ಶ್ಲೋಕ

"ವಿದ್ಯಾಂ ದದಾತಿ ವಿನಯಂ" — ಅದು ಅವಳ ಜೀವನದ ಧ್ಯೇಯವಾಕ್ಯವೂ ಆಯಿತು.

ಕಚೇರಿಯ ನಂತರ ಅನೇಕ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಅವಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಲೇಖನಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದವು —

ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂಗೀತ ಸಭೆಗಳಿಂದ ಆಹ್ವಾನಗಳು ಬರಲಾರಂಭಿಸಿದವು.

ಆದರೆ ಅವಳು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಆಹ್ವಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲ — ಅವಳು ಆಯ್ದ

ಕೆಲವು ಕಚೇರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಹಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು — ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಹಣಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಲೆಯ

ಮೌಲ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು — ಇದು ಅವಳ ಗುರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ ತಂದಿತು.

ಅವಳ ಮದುವೆ ಆಯಿತು — ಅವಳ ಪತಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದರು —

ಅವರು ಅವಳ ಸಂಗೀತಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ನೀಡಿದರು — ಮದುವೆಯ ನಂತರ

ಅವಳು ಸಂಗೀತ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿದಳು — ಆದರೆ ಸಂಗೀತ

ಪಾಠವನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿದಳು — ಅವಳ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗೀತ ಪಾಠಕ್ಕಾಗಿ

ಒಂದು ಕೋಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮೀಸಲಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಳು — ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಳು ಅನೇಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ

ಸಂಗೀತ ಕಲಿಸಿದಳು — ಅವಳ ಶಿಷ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕರು ಇಂದು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಗಾಯಕರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಅವಳ ಮಗಳು ಕೂಡ ಸಂಗೀತ ಕಲಿತಳು — ಅವಳು ಅವಳ ತಾಯಿಯಂತೆಯೇ

ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಶ್ಲೋಕಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಣತಿ ಪಡೆದಳು — ಇದು ಅವಳಿಗೆ

ಅಪಾರ ಸಂತೋಷ ತಂದಿತು — ಅವಳು ತನ್ನ ತಾಯಿಯ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು

ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿದಳು — ಅವಳ ಮಗಳು ಕೂಡ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂಗೀತ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳನ್ನು

ನೀಡಿದಳು — ಅವಳು ಕೂಡ ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಳು — ಅವಳು

ತನ್ನ ತಾಯಿಯ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿದಳು — ಅವಳು ತನ್ನ ತಾಯಿಯ ಗುರುಗಳ

ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಉಳಿಸಿದಳು — ಅವಳು ತನ್ನ ತಾಯಿಯ ಗುರುಗಳ ಮನೆಗೆ

ಹೋಗಿ ಅವರ ಆಶೀರ್ವಾದ ಪಡೆದಳು — ಅವಳು ತನ್ನ ತಾಯಿಯ ಗುರುಗಳ

ಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಗೀತ ಕಲಿಸಿದಳು — ಅವಳು ತನ್ನ ತಾಯಿಯ ಗುರುಗಳ ಮೊಮ್ಮಗಳಿಗೆ

ಸಂಗೀತ ಕಲಿಸಿದಳು — ಅವಳು ತನ್ನ ತಾಯಿಯ ಗುರುಗಳ ಕುಟುಂಬದೊಂದಿಗೆ

ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಳು — ಅವಳು ತನ್ನ ತಾಯಿಯ ಗುರುಗಳ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ

ನಡೆಯುವ ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಂಗೀತ ಕಚೇರಿಗೂ ಹಾಜರಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು — ಅವಳು ತನ್ನ

ತಾಯಿಯ ಗುರುಗಳ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಂಗೀತ ಕಚೇರಿಗೂ ಹಾಜರಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು

— ಅವಳು ತನ್ನ ತಾಯಿಯ ಗುರುಗಳ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಂಗೀತ ಕಚೇರಿಗೂ

ಹಾಜರಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು — ಅವಳು ತನ್ನ ತಾಯಿಯ ಗುರುಗಳ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ

ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಂಗೀತ ಕಚೇರಿಗೂ ಹಾಜರಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು — ಅವಳು ತನ್ನ ತಾಯಿಯ

ಗುರುಗಳ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಂಗೀತ ಕಚೇರಿಗೂ ಹಾಜರಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು

— ಅವಳು ತನ್ನ ತಾಯಿಯ ಗುರುಗಳ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಂಗೀತ

ಕಚೇರಿಗೂ ಹಾಜರಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು — ಅವಳು ತನ್ನ ತಾಯಿಯ ಗುರುಗಳ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ

ನಡೆಯುವ ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಂಗೀತ ಕಚೇರಿಗೂ ಹಾಜರಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು — ಅವಳು ತನ್ನ

ד"ר אלכסנדר שטיין, מנהל בית הספר לבנות "יבנה" בתל אביב, מסר לנו את הדברים הבאים:

"בשנת תרפ"ח נוסד בית הספר לבנות "יבנה" בתל אביב. בשנה הראשונה למדו בו 87 תלמידות בשלושה כיתות. המורים היו ברובם בעלי השכלה עברית מסורתית, ורבים מהם למדו בישיבות לפני שהגיעו לארץ. הלימודים התנהלו בעברית בלבד, ולא הותר שימוש בשפות אחרות אפילו בהפסקות.

בשנת תרפ"ט הוקמה ועדת ביקורת מטעם ההסתדרות הציונית, שבדקה את מצב החינוך העברי בארץ. חברי הוועדה ביקרו בבית הספר ביום ט"ו באייר תרפ"ט, ובדו"ח שהגישו נאמר כי "בית הספר עומד בכל הדרישות, והתלמידות מגיעות לרמה גבוהה בלימודי הקודש והחול כאחד". הדו"ח נשלח לירושלים ביום כ"ג בסיון תרפ"ט.

בשנת תרצ"ב עברו הלימודים לבניין חדש ברחוב הרצל 14, שנבנה במיוחד עבור בית הספר. הבניין כלל 12 כיתות, חדר אוכל גדול ואולם התעמלות. בשנה זו למדו כבר 210 תלמידות, והמספר המשיך לגדול בכל שנה עד שנת תרצ"ח, שבה למדו 340 תלמידות.

בשנת תרצ"ח הוקמה בבית הספר כיתה מיוחדת לבנות שעלו מגרמניה ללא הוריהן. בכיתה זו למדו 28 בנות, רובן בגילאי 12–14. המורה לכיתה זו היתה גב' רחל אפרתי, שהגיעה לארץ בשנת תרצ"ו. לפי עדותה, "הבנות הגיעו עם מזוודה אחת ובלב שבור, ומשימתנו הראשונה היתה להחזיר להן את הביטחון".

בשנת תרצ"ט נערכה בבית הספר חגיגת סיום לשלושים בנות שסיימו את לימודיהן. בחגיגה נכחו הורים, מורים ואורחים מירושלים וחיפה. בנאום שנשא ד"ר שטיין אמר: "מטרתנו לא היתה רק להקנות ידע, אלא לחנך דור של נשים יהודיות גאות בזהותן, שיוכלו לבנות את הארץ ואת העם".

בשנת תש"א, עם פרוץ מלחמת העולם השנייה, נסגרו שערי הארץ בפני עולים רבים, ומספר התלמידות בבית הספר ירד. בשנה זו למדו 265 תלמידות בלבד. המורים המשיכו בעבודתם למרות הקשיים, ורבים מהם התנדבו בנוסף בבתי חולים ובמחנות העולים.

בשנת תש"ג הוקמה בבית הספר ועדת תלמידות, שתפקידה היה לייצג את התלמידות מול הנהלת בית הספר. הוועדה הראשונה כללה 5 חברות, ובראשה עמדה תלמידה בשם שרה גולדברג. הוועדה דנה בנושאים כגון סדרי האוכל, הפעילויות החברתיות והטיולים.

בשנת תש"ד נערכה בבית הספר תערוכת עבודות יד של התלמידות, שהוצגה בחדר האוכל במשך שבוע. בתערוכה הוצגו רקמות, סריגים ועבודות נייר. הכנסות התערוכה, שהגיעו ל-120 לירות, הועברו לקרן לעזרה לילדים נזקקים.

בשנת תש"ה, עם סיום המלחמה, חזרו רבים מהתלמידות שלמדו בחו"ל לבית הספר. מספר התלמידות עלה ל-310. בשנה זו נוספו לבית הספר שני מורים חדשים, שהגיעו מבריטניה ומארצות הברית.

בשנת תש"ו נערכה בבית הספר חגיגת יובל לשנת ה-20 להקמתו. בחגיגה נכחו 450 איש, ובהם בוגרות, מורים ואורחים מכל הארץ. בנאום שנשא ד"ר שטיין סקר את ההתפתחות של בית הספר מאז הקמתו, והודה לכל מי שתרם לקיומו.

בשנת תש"ז הוקמה בבית הספר ספרייה, שמנתה בתחילה 1,200 ספרים. הספרייה נפתחה לשימוש התלמידות ביום ב' בשבט תש"ז, ובמהלך השנה הראשונה הושאלו ממנה 3,400 ספרים. הספרנית הראשונה היתה גב' מרים לוי, שכיהנה בתפקיד זה עד שנת תשי"ב.

בשנת תש"ח, עם הקמת המדינה, נסגר בית הספר לשבועיים בשל המצב הביטחוני. הלימודים חודשו ביום ט"ו באייר תש"ח, ובשנה זו למדו 295 תלמידות. המורים והתלמידות התנדבו בנוסף בבתי חולים ובמחנות העולים.

בשנת תש"י נערכה בבית הספר תערוכת עבודות יד של התלמידות, שהוצגה בחדר האוכל במשך שבוע. בתערוכה הוצגו רקמות, סריגים ועבודות נייר. הכנסות התערוכה, שהגיעו ל-120 לירות, הועברו לקרן לעזרה לילדים נזקקים.

בשנת תשי"ב עברו הלימודים לבניין חדש ברחוב הרצל 14, שנבנה במיוחד עבור בית הספר. הבניין כלל 12 כיתות, חדר אוכל גדול ואולם התעמלות. בשנה זו למדו כבר 210 תלמידות, והמספר המשיך לגדול בכל שנה עד שנת תשי"ח, שבה למדו 340 תלמידות.

בשנת תשי"ח הוקמה בבית הספר כיתה מיוחדת לבנות שעלו מגרמניה ללא הוריהן. בכיתה זו למדו 28 בנות, רובן בגילאי 12–14. המורה לכיתה זו היתה גב' רחל אפרתי, שהגיעה לארץ בשנת תרצ"ו. לפי עדותה, "הבנות הגיעו עם מזוודה אחת ובלב שבור, ומשימתנו הראשונה היתה להחזיר להן את הביטחון".

בשנת תשי"ט נערכה בבית הספר חגיגת סיום לשלושים בנות שסיימו את לימודיהן. בחגיגה נכחו הורים, מורים ואורחים מירושלים וחיפה. בנאום שנשא ד"ר שטיין אמר: "מטרתנו לא היתה רק להקנות ידע, אלא לחנך דור של נשים יהודיות גאות בזהותן, שיוכלו לבנות את הארץ ואת העם".

בשנת תש"כ, עם פרוץ מלחמת העולם השנייה, נסגרו שערי הארץ בפני עולים רבים, ומספר התלמידות בבית הספר ירד. בשנה זו למדו 265 תלמידות בלבד. המורים המשיכו בעבודתם למרות הקשיים, ורבים מהם התנדבו בנוסף בבתי חולים ובמחנות העולים.

בשנת תשכ"א הוקמה בבית הספר ועדת תלמידות, שתפקידה היה לייצג את התלמידות מול הנהלת בית הספר. הוועדה הראשונה כללה 5 חברות, ובראשה עמדה תלמידה בשם שרה גולדברג. הוועדה דנה בנושאים כגון סדרי האוכל, הפעילויות החברתיות והטיולים.

בשנת תשכ"ב נערכה בבית הספר תערוכת עבודות יד של התלמידות, שהוצגה בחדר האוכל במשך שבוע. בתערוכה הוצגו רקמות, סריגים ועבודות נייר. הכנסות התערוכה, שהגיעו ל-120 לירות, הועברו לקרן לעזרה לילדים נזקקים.

בשנת תשכ"ה, עם סיום המלחמה, חזרו רבים מהתלמידות שלמדו בחו"ל לבית הספר. מספר התלמידות עלה ל-310. בשנה זו נוספו לבית הספר שני מורים חדשים, שהגיעו מבריטניה ומארצות הברית.

בשנת תשכ"ו נערכה בבית הספר חגיגת יובל לשנת ה-20 להקמתו. בחגיגה נכחו 450 איש, ובהם בוגרות, מורים ואורחים מכל הארץ. בנאום שנשא ד"ר שטיין סקר את ההתפתחות של בית הספר מאז הקמתו, והודה לכל מי שתרם לקיומו.

בשנת תשכ"ז הוקמה בבית הספר ספרייה, שמנתה בתחילה 1,200 ספרים. הספרייה נפתחה לשימוש התלמידות ביום ב' בשבט תשכ"ז, ובמהלך השנה הראשונה הושאלו ממנה 3,400 ספרים. הספרנית הראשונה היתה גב' מרים לוי, שכיהנה בתפקיד זה עד שנת תשל"ב.

בשנת תשכ"ח, עם הקמת המדינה, נסגר בית הספר לשבועיים בשל המצב הביטחוני. הלימודים חודשו ביום ט"ו באייר תשכ"ח, ובשנה זו למדו 295 תלמידות. המורים והתלמידות התנדבו בנוסף בבתי חולים ובמחנות העולים.

בשנת תשכ"י נערכה בבית הספר תערוכת עבודות יד של התלמידות, שהוצגה בחדר האוכל במשך שבוע. בתערוכה הוצגו רקמות, סריגים ועבודות נייר. הכנסות התערוכה, שהגיעו ל-120 לירות, הועברו לקרן לעזרה לילדים נזקקים.

בשנת תשל"ב עברו הלימודים לבניין חדש ברחוב הרצל 14, שנבנה במיוחד עבור בית הספר. הבניין כלל 12 כיתות, חדר אוכל גדול ואולם התעמלות. בשנה זו למדו כבר 210 תלמידות, והמספר המשיך לגדול בכל שנה עד שנת תשל"ח, שבה למדו 340 תלמידות.

בשנת תשל"ח הוקמה בבית הספר כיתה מיוחדת לבנות שעלו מגרמניה ללא הוריהן. בכיתה זו למדו 28 בנות, רובן בגילאי 12–14. המורה לכיתה זו היתה גב' רחל אפרתי, שהגיעה לארץ בשנת תרצ"ו. לפי עדותה, "הבנות הגיעו עם מזוודה אחת ובלב שבור, ומשימתנו הראשונה היתה להחזיר להן את הביטחון".

בשנת תשל"ט נערכה בבית הספר חגיגת סיום לשלושים בנות שסיימו את לימודיהן. בחגיגה נכחו הורים, מורים ואורחים מירושלים וחיפה. בנאום שנשא ד"ר שטיין אמר: "מטרתנו לא היתה רק להקנות ידע, אלא לחנך דור של נשים יהודיות גאות בזהותן, שיוכלו לבנות את הארץ ואת העם".

בשנת תש"מ, עם פרוץ מלחמת העולם השנייה, נסגרו שערי הארץ בפני עולים רבים, ומספר התלמידות בבית הספר ירד. בשנה זו למדו 265 תלמידות בלבד. המורים המשיכו בעבודתם למרות הקשיים, ורבים מהם התנדבו בנוסף בבתי חולים ובמחנות העולים.

בשנת תשמ"א הוקמה בבית הספר ועדת תלמידות, שתפקידה היה לייצג את התלמידות מול הנהלת בית הספר. הוועדה הראשונה כללה 5 חברות, ובראשה עמדה תלמידה בשם שרה גולדברג. הוועדה דנה בנושאים כגון סדרי האוכל, הפעילויות החברתיות והטיולים.

בשנת תשמ"ב נערכה בבית הספר תערוכת עבודות יד של התלמידות, שהוצגה בחדר האוכל במשך שבוע. בתערוכה הוצגו רקמות, סריגים ועבודות נייר. הכנסות התערוכה, שהגיעו ל-120 לירות, הועברו לקרן לעזרה לילדים נזקקים.

בשנת תשמ"ה, עם סיום המלחמה, חזרו רבים מהתלמידות שלמדו בחו"ל לבית הספר. מספר התלמידות עלה ל-310. בשנה זו נוספו לבית הספר שני מורים חדשים, שהגיעו מבריטניה ומארצות הברית.

בשנת תשמ"ו נערכה בבית הספר חגיגת יובל לשנת ה-20 להקמתו. בחגיגה נכחו 450 איש, ובהם בוגרות, מורים ואורחים מכל הארץ. בנאום שנשא ד"ר שטיין סקר את ההתפתחות של בית הספר מאז הקמתו, והודה לכל מי שתרם לקיומו.

בשנת תשמ"ז הוקמה בבית הספר ספרייה, שמנתה בתחילה 1,200 ספרים. הספרייה נפתחה לשימוש התלמידות ביום ב' בשבט תשמ"ז, ובמהלך השנה הראשונה הושאלו ממנה 3,400 ספרים. הספרנית הראשונה היתה גב' מרים לוי, שכיהנה בתפקיד זה עד שנת תשנ"ב.

בשנת תשמ"ח, עם הקמת המדינה, נסגר בית הספר לשבועיים בשל המצב הביטחוני. הלימודים חודשו ביום ט"ו באייר תשמ"ח, ובשנה זו למדו 295 תלמידות. המורים והתלמידות התנדבו בנוסף בבתי חולים ובמחנות העולים.

בשנת תשמ"י נערכה בבית הספר תערוכת עבודות יד של התלמידות, שהוצגה בחדר האוכל במשך שבוע. בתערוכה הוצגו רקמות, סריגים ועבודות נייר. הכנסות התערוכה, שהגיעו ל-120 לירות, הועברו לקרן לעזרה לילדים נזקקים.

בשנת תשנ"ב עברו הלימודים לבניין חדש ברחוב הרצל 14, שנבנה במיוחד עבור בית הספר. הבניין כלל 12 כיתות, חדר אוכל גדול ואולם התעמלות. בשנה זו למדו כבר 210 תלמידות, והמספר המשיך לגדול בכל שנה עד שנת תשנ"ח, שבה למדו 340 תלמידות.

בשנת תשנ"ח הוקמה בבית הספר כיתה מיוחדת לבנות שעלו מגרמניה ללא הוריהן. בכיתה זו למדו 28 בנות, רובן בגילאי 12–14. המורה לכיתה זו היתה גב' רחל אפרתי, שהגיעה לארץ בשנת תרצ"ו. לפי עדותה, "הבנות הגיעו עם מזוודה אחת ובלב שבור, ומשימתנו הראשונה היתה להחזיר להן את הביטחון".

בשנת תשנ"ט נערכה בבית הספר חגיגת סיום לשלושים בנות שסיימו את לימודיהן. בחגיגה נכחו הורים, מורים ואורחים מירושלים וחיפה. בנאום שנשא ד"ר שטיין אמר: "מטרתנו לא היתה רק להקנות ידע, אלא לחנך דור של נשים יהודיות גאות בזהותן, שיוכלו לבנות את הארץ ואת העם".

בשנת תש"נ, עם פרוץ מלחמת העולם השנייה, נסגרו שערי הארץ בפני עולים רבים, ומספר התלמידות בבית הספר ירד. בשנה זו למדו 265 תלמידות בלבד. המורים המשיכו בעבודתם למרות הקשיים, ורבים מהם התנדבו בנוסף בבתי חולים ובמחנות העולים.

בשנת תשנ"א הוקמה בבית הספר ועדת תלמידות, שתפקידה היה לייצג את התלמידות מול הנהלת בית הספר. הוועדה הראשונה כללה 5 חברות, ובראשה עמדה תלמידה בשם שרה גולדברג. הוועדה דנה בנושאים כגון סדרי האוכל, הפעילויות החברתיות והטיולים.

בשנת תשנ"ב נערכה בבית הספר תערוכת עבודות יד של התלמידות, שהוצגה בחדר האוכל במשך שבוע. בתערוכה הוצגו רקמות, סריגים ועבודות נייר. הכנסות התערוכה, שהגיעו ל-120 לירות, הועברו לקרן לעזרה לילדים נזקקים.

בשנת תשנ"ה, עם סיום המלחמה, חזרו רבים מהתלמידות שלמדו בחו"ל לבית הספר. מספר התלמידות עלה ל-310. בשנה זו נוספו לבית הספר שני מורים חדשים, שהגיעו מבריטניה ומארצות הברית.

בשנת תשנ"ו נערכה בבית הספר חגיגת יובל לשנת ה-20 להקמתו. בחגיגה נכחו 450 איש, ובהם בוגרות, מורים ואורחים מכל הארץ. בנאום שנשא ד"ר שטיין סקר את ההתפתחות של בית הספר מאז הקמתו, והודה לכל מי שתרם לקיומו.

בשנת תשנ"ז הוקמה בבית הספר ספרייה, שמנתה בתחילה 1,200 ספרים. הספרייה נפתחה לשימוש התלמידות ביום ב' בשבט תשנ"ז, ובמהלך השנה הראשונה הושאלו ממנה 3,400 ספרים. הספרנית הראשונה היתה גב' מרים לוי, שכיהנה בתפקיד זה עד שנת תשס"ב.

בשנת תשנ"ח, עם הקמת המדינה, נסגר בית הספר לשבועיים בשל המצב הביטחוני. הלימודים חודשו ביום ט"ו באייר תשנ"ח, ובשנה זו למדו 295 תלמידות. המורים והתלמידות התנדבו בנוסף בבתי חולים ובמחנות העולים.

בשנת תשנ"י נערכה בבית הספר תערוכת עבודות יד של התלמידות, שהוצגה בחדר האוכל במשך שבוע. בתערוכה הוצגו רקמות, סריגים ועבודות נייר. הכנסות התערוכה, שהגיעו ל-120 לירות, הועברו לקרן לעזרה לילדים נזקקים.

בשנת תשס"ב עברו הלימודים לבניין חדש ברחוב הרצל 14, שנבנה במיוחד עבור בית הספר. הבניין כלל 12 כיתות, חדר אוכל גדול ואולם התעמלות. בשנה זו למדו כבר 210 תלמידות, והמספר המשיך לגדול בכל שנה עד שנת תשס"ח, שבה למדו 340 תלמידות.

בשנת תשס"ח הוקמה בבית הספר כיתה מיוחדת לבנות שעלו מגרמניה ללא הוריהן. בכיתה זו למדו 28 בנות, רובן בגילאי 12–14. המורה לכיתה זו היתה גב' רחל אפרתי, שהגיעה לארץ בשנת תרצ"ו. לפי עדותה, "הבנות הגיעו עם מזוודה אחת ובלב שבור, ומשימתנו הראשונה היתה להחזיר להן את הביטחון".

בשנת תשס"ט נערכה בבית הספר חגיגת סיום לשלושים בנות שסיימו את לימודיהן. בחגיגה נכחו הורים, מורים ואורחים מירושלים וחיפה. בנאום שנשא ד"ר שטיין אמר: "מטרתנו לא היתה רק להקנות ידע, אלא לחנך דור של נשים יהודיות גאות בזהותן, שיוכלו לבנות את הארץ ואת העם".

בשנת תש"ס, עם פרוץ מלחמת העולם השנייה, נסגרו שערי הארץ בפני עולים רבים, ומספר התלמידות בבית הספר ירד. בשנה זו למדו 265 תלמידות בלבד. המורים המשיכו בעבודתם למרות הקשיים, ורבים מהם התנדבו בנוסף בבתי חולים ובמחנות העולים.

בשנת תשס"א הוקמה בבית הספר ועדת תלמידות, שתפקידה היה לייצג את התלמידות מול הנהלת בית הספר. הוועדה הראשונה כללה 5 חברות, ובראשה עמדה תלמידה בשם שרה גולדברג. הוועדה דנה בנושאים כגון סדרי האוכל, הפעילויות החברתיות והטיולים.

בשנת תשס"ב נערכה בבית הספר תערוכת עבודות יד של התלמידות, שהוצגה בחדר האוכל במשך שבוע. בתערוכה הוצגו רקמות, סריגים ועבודות נייר. הכנסות התערוכה, שהגיעו ל-120 לירות, הועברו לקרן לעזרה לילדים נזקקים.

בשנת תשס"ה, עם סיום המלחמה, חזרו רבים מהתלמידות שלמדו בחו"ל לבית הספר. מספר התלמידות עלה ל-310. בשנה זו נוספו לבית הספר שני מורים חדשים, שהגיעו מבריטניה ומארצות הברית.

בשנת תשס"ו נערכה בבית הספר חגיגת יובל לשנת ה-20 להקמתו. בחגיגה נכחו 450 איש, ובהם בוגרות, מורים ואורחים מכל הארץ. בנאום שנשא ד"ר שטיין סקר את ההתפתחות של בית הספר מאז הקמתו, והודה לכל מי שתרם לקיומו.

בשנת תשס"ז הוקמה בבית הספר ספרייה, שמנתה בתחילה 1,200 ספרים. הספרייה נפתחה לשימוש התלמידות ביום ב' בשבט תשס"ז, ובמהלך השנה הראשונה הושאלו ממנה 3,400 ספרים. הספרנית הראשונה היתה גב' מרים לוי, שכיהנה בתפקיד זה עד שנת תשע"ב.

בשנת תשס"ח, עם הקמת המדינה, נסגר בית הספר לשבועיים בשל המצב הביטחוני. הלימודים חודשו ביום ט"ו באייר תשס"ח, ובשנה זו למדו 295 תלמידות. המורים והתלמידות התנדבו בנוסף בבתי חולים ובמחנות העולים.

בשנת תשס"י נערכה בבית הספר תערוכת עבודות יד של התלמידות, שהוצגה בחדר האוכל במשך שבוע. בתערוכה הוצגו רקמות, סריגים ועבודות נייר. הכנסות התערוכה, שהגיעו ל-120 לירות, הועברו לקרן לעזרה לילדים נזקקים.

בשנת תשע"ב עברו הלימודים לבניין חדש ברחוב הרצל 14, שנבנה במיוחד עבור בית הספר. הבניין כלל 12 כיתות, חדר אוכל גדול ואולם התעמלות. בשנה זו למדו כבר 210 תלמידות, והמספר המשיך לגדול בכל שנה עד שנת תשע"ח, שבה למדו 340 תלמידות.

בשנת תשע"ח הוקמה בבית הספר כיתה מיוחדת לבנות שעלו מגרמניה ללא הוריהן. בכיתה זו למדו 28 בנות, רובן בגילאי 12–14. המורה לכיתה זו היתה גב' רחל אפרתי, שהגיעה לארץ בשנת תרצ"ו. לפי עדותה, "הבנות הגיעו עם מזוודה אחת ובלב שבור, ומשימתנו הראשונה היתה להחזיר להן את הביטחון".

בשנת תשע"ט נערכה בבית הספר חגיגת סיום לשלושים בנות שסיימו את לימודיהן. בחגיגה נכחו הורים, מורים ואורחים מירושלים וחיפה. בנאום שנשא ד"ר שטיין אמר: "מטרתנו לא היתה רק להקנות ידע, אלא לחנך דור של נשים יהודיות גאות בזהותן, שיוכלו לבנות את הארץ ואת העם".

בשנת תש"ף, עם פרוץ מלחמת העולם השנייה, נסגרו שערי הארץ בפני עולים רבים, ומספר התלמידות בבית הספר ירד. בשנה זו למדו 265 תלמידות בלבד. המורים המשיכו בעבודתם למרות הקשיים, ורבים מהם התנדבו בנוסף בבתי חולים ובמחנות העולים.

בשנת תשע"א הוקמה בבית הספר ועדת תלמידות, שתפקידה היה לייצג את התלמידות מול הנהלת בית הספר. הוועדה הראשונה כללה 5 חברות, ובראשה עמדה תלמידה בשם שרה גולדברג. הוועדה דנה בנושאים כגון סדרי האוכל, הפעילויות החברתיות והטיולים.

בשנת תשע"ב נערכה בבית הספר תערוכת עבודות יד של התלמידות, שהוצגה בחדר האוכל במשך שבוע. בתערוכה הוצגו רקמות, סריגים ועבודות נייר. הכנסות התערוכה, שהגיעו ל-120 לירות, הועברו לקרן לעזרה לילדים נזקקים.

בשנת תשע"ה, עם סיום המלחמה, חזרו רבים מהתלמידות שלמדו בחו"ל לבית הספר. מספר התלמידות עלה ל-310. בשנה זו נוספו לבית הספר שני מורים חדשים, שהגיעו מבריטניה ומארצות הברית.

בשנת תשע"ו נערכה בבית הספר חגיגת יובל לשנת ה-20 להקמתו. בחגיגה נכחו 450 איש, ובהם בוגרות, מורים ואורחים מכל הארץ. בנאום שנשא ד"ר שטיין סקר את ההתפתחות של בית הספר מאז הקמתו, והודה לכל מי שתרם לקיומו.

בשנת תשע"ז הוקמה בבית הספר ספרייה, שמנתה בתחילה 1,200 ספרים. הספרייה נפתחה לשימוש התלמידות ביום ב' בשבט תשע"ז, ובמהלך השנה הראשונה הושאלו ממנה 3,400 ספרים. הספרנית הראשונה היתה גב' מרים לוי, שכיהנה בתפקיד זה עד שנת תשפ"ב.

בשנת תשע"ח, עם הקמת המדינה, נסגר בית הספר לשבועיים בשל המצב הביטחוני. הלימודים חודשו ביום ט"ו באייר תשע"ח, ובשנה זו למדו 295 תלמידות. המורים והתלמידות התנדבו בנוסף בבתי חולים ובמחנות העולים.

בשנת תשע"י נערכה בבית הספר תערוכת עבודות יד של התלמידות, שהוצגה בחדר האוכל במשך שבוע. בתערוכה הוצגו רקמות, סריגים ועבודות נייר. הכנסות התערוכה, שהגיעו ל-120 לירות, הועברו לקרן לעזרה לילדים נזקקים.

בשנת תשפ"ב עברו הלימודים לבניין חדש ברחוב הרצל 14, שנבנה במיוחד עבור בית הספר. הבניין כלל 12 כיתות, חדר אוכל גדול ואולם התעמלות. בשנה זו למדו כבר 210 תלמידות, והמספר המשיך לגדול בכל שנה עד שנת תשפ"ח, שבה למדו 340 תלמידות.

בשנת תשפ"ח הוקמה בבית הספר כיתה מיוחדת לבנות שעלו מגרמניה ללא הוריהן. בכיתה זו למדו 28 בנות, רובן בגילאי 12–14. המורה לכיתה זו היתה גב' רחל אפרתי, שהגיעה לארץ בשנת תרצ"ו. לפי עדותה, "הבנות הגיעו עם מזוודה אחת ובלב שבור, ומשימתנו הראשונה היתה להחזיר להן את הביטחון".

בשנת תשפ"ט נערכה בבית הספר חגיגת סיום לשלושים בנות שסיימו את לימודיהן. בחגיגה נכחו הורים, מורים ואורחים מירושלים וחיפה. בנאום שנשא ד"ר שטיין אמר: "מטרתנו לא היתה רק להקנות ידע, אלא לחנך דור של נשים יהודיות גאות בזהותן, שיוכלו לבנות את הארץ ואת העם".

בשנת תש"ץ, עם פרוץ מלחמת העולם השנייה, נסגרו שערי הארץ בפני עולים רבים, ומספר התלמידות בבית הספר ירד. בשנה זו למדו 265 תלמידות בלבד. המורים המשיכו בעבודתם למרות הקשיים, ורבים מהם התנדבו בנוסף בבתי חולים ובמחנות העולים.

בשנת תשפ"א הוקמה בבית הספר ועדת תלמידות, שתפקידה היה לייצג את התלמידות מול הנהלת בית הספר. הוועדה הראשונה כללה 5 חברות, ובראשה עמדה תלמידה בשם שרה גולדברג. הוועדה דנה בנושאים כגון סדרי האוכל, הפעילויות החברתיות והטיולים.

בשנת תשפ"ב נערכה בבית הספר תערוכת עבודות יד של התלמידות, שהוצגה בחדר האוכל במשך שבוע. בתערוכה הוצגו רקמות, סריגים ועבודות נייר. הכנסות התערוכה, שהגיעו ל-120 לירות, הועברו לקרן לעזרה לילדים נזקקים.

בשנת תשפ"ה, עם סיום המלחמה, חזרו רבים מהתלמידות שלמדו בחו"ל לבית הספר. מספר התלמידות עלה ל-310. בשנה זו נוספו לבית הספר שני מורים חדשים, שהגיעו מבריטניה ומארצות הברית.

בשנת תשפ"ו נערכה בבית הספר חגיגת יובל לשנת ה-20 להקמתו. בחגיגה נכחו 450 איש, ובהם בוגרות, מורים ואורחים מכל הארץ. בנאום שנשא ד"ר שטיין סקר את ההתפתחות של בית הספר מאז הקמתו, והודה לכל מי שתרם לקיומו.

בשנת תשפ"ז הוקמה בבית הספר ספרייה, שמנתה בתחילה 1,200 ספרים. הספרייה נפתחה לשימוש התלמידות ביום ב' בשבט תשפ"ז, ובמהלך השנה הראשונה הושאלו ממנה 3,400 ספרים. הספרנית הראשונה היתה גב' מרים לוי, שכיהנה בתפקיד זה עד שנת תשפ"ב.

בשנת תשפ"ח, עם הקמת המדינה, נסגר בית הספר לשבועיים בשל המצב הביטחוני. הלימודים חודשו ביום ט"ו באייר תשפ"ח, ובשנה זו למדו 295 תלמידות. המורים והתלמידות התנדבו בנוסף בבתי חולים ובמחנות העולים.

בשנת תשפ

[illegible]

9 [illegible]

[illegible]

10 [illegible]

...ni Legge

...urs' Asso...
...ughur

...10 S.C. hr
...1 Survey G
...1 Survey in
...1 Mudras ...

...hr
...d replied
...ute
...arrange
...lands.

132

Mis

2076

197

1879.

From W. P. Stephenson Esquire
Army Secretary to the
Mysore Planters' asso-
To ciation. Chickmagalur

Dated 22 July 1879

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No.

General No. c

No.

States that he will obtain
for the Chief Commissioner
as early as possible an
expression of the views
of the association in
reply to his minute.

Mysore C.C. Office
Bangalor 15th July 1879.

864

Gen. No 1432
Rev. 264

To/ W.P. Stephenson Esqre
Hon^y. Secretary to the
Mysore Planters'
Association
Chikmagalur

Sir,

I am desired by the Chief Commissioner to forward for early consideration and reply by the Planters' Association a copy of his Minute dated the 7th Instant, containing the modified proposals in regard to the acreage rate on Coffee lands which he will be prepared to recommend for the consideration of the Government of India, on the Association intimating their acquiescence in them.

2. Copies of the Survey act, of the Survey Guarantee and of the

1879

D /

From W. P. Stephenson Esqr.
Hony. Secy. to the
Mysore Planters' Association
Chikmagalur

Madras Coffee land Rules accompanied.

I have &c

Rec: Secty.

Dated 25th July
Disp 31st July

Encls 13 { 10 S.C. Minutes
1 Survey Examination
1 Survey Act
1 Madras Rules.

No 1482
R 2.84 July

Forwards for consideration & reply C. Comrs Minute regarding the acreage rate on coffee lands.

From the Secretary

Kelapor Estate
22nd July 1879

The Revenue Secretary
To the Chief Commissioner of Labuan

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No 1432 Rev 284 of the 8th Instant & its enclosures.

I am by todays Post circulating the copies of Mr Cordons Minute & the various divisions of our Planting District, in order that when a General Meeting is called all Members may be ready to give a final reply to Mr Cordons proposals.

I beg to be allowed to point out however that most of the crop gathering season, this is our most anxious time of the year and that it will not therefore be convenient to call a meeting immediately. I shall however take the sense of our community with regard to the same & endeavor to obtain for the Chief Commissioner as early as possible an expression of the views of the Association.

In the mean while I may be permitted without offering any opinion on the Minute

V36

as a whole or on the Proposed Leases
& point out what appears to me a
involved rule. I refer to para 9 o
Proposed Leases in which as I read it
"In the case of estates exceeding fifty
in extent relinquishment will be requir
"a portion not less than one hundred
"Acres" and I cannot but think tha
there is a clerical error in the words
of the paragraph, as it is clear from th
wording that in the event of a holder w
to resign any portion of an Estate of less th
anything over 100 Acres, he would have
give up the whole.

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your most obed[ient] Servt

J. Glenhaven

Honorary Secretary

Tilapur Estate
22nd July 1879

To Revenue Secy
to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No 1432 dated 28th of the 3rd instant & its enclosures.

I am by this post circulating the copies of Mr Bontons? Report to the various divisions of our Planting District, in order that when a General Meeting is called all members may be ready to give a final reply to Mr Bontons? proposals.

They will be allowed sufficient time, but I must remark that next to the crop gathering season, this is our most busy time of the year, and that it will not therefore be convenient to call a general meeting immediately. I shall however lay the views of our community with reference to the same question before the Chief Commissioner as early as possible as an expression of the views of the [illegible].

In the meantime I beg you to excuse me without offering any opinion on the [illegible]

1879

From

To W. P. Mackenson Esqre.
Hony. Secy. & Treas.
Mysore Planters' Associa

Dated 1st August
Despatched
Received Aug 9-8-79
Enclosures, No.
General No. 1911
Dl. No. 370

Referring to his letter
of the 22nd Ult. states
that the Rule No. 9
Forest referred to provides
for the relinquishment
of a portion not less than
one half of the whole
estate, or less than
100 acres whichever may
be imposed.

No. 1711
Rev. 310

Mysore Chief Commrs Office
Revenue Department
Dated 1st August 1879

To.

W. P. Stephenson Esq
Hony Secretary
to the Mysore Planters
Association,
Chikmagalur.

Sir,

In acknowledging your letter of the 22d. ~~Ultimo~~ Instant, I have the honor by direction of the Chief Commr., to state that the Rule No. 9 therein referred to provides for the relinquishment of "a portion not less than one half of the whole estate or less than 100 Acres", whichever may be preferred by the Pattadar. Only estates ~~of less than~~ not exceeding 50 Acres will not be allowed to be relinquished in part, but must be given up wholly. As regards estates of more than 50 Acres and up

1879

200 Acres, the minimum extent to be relinquished will be one half of their extent. As regards Estates of 200 Acres and upwards, the portion given up must not be less than 100 Acres. It will be thus seen that these rules do not, as supposed by you, compel in any case, the holders of any estates above 50 acres to relin-quish the whole of them—

Mr Gordon observes that the word "not" was, through an oversight, omitted before "less than one hundred Acres" in the rule above referred to.

I have &c.

Rev: Secty

To

W. P. Stephenson Esq
Hony. Secretary
to the Mysore Planters
Association
Chickmaglur

Dated Decr 3 July
Rec.
No 29/7

Ceylon

No. 236

1878

From
J. P. Stephenson Esqre
Hon. Secy.

To
Mysore Planters Assn.

Dated 7th August 78.
Despatched
Received 14th — " —

Enclosures No.

General No.
No.

States that notices are being circulated to the members of the Assocn. for a meeting on Monday the 13th October when the proposals in regard to the introduction of an acreage assessment on all Coffee Lands in Mysore, will be considered.

Kelafoor Estate
7th August 1879

C. Rungacharlu Esq C.S.C.
Revenue Secretary
to the Chief Commr of Mysore

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Genl. No 1711 Rev. 310 of the 7th instant and am obliged for the explanation.

With further reference to your No 1432 Rev 284, I have now the honor to inform you that notices are being circulated to the Members of the Association for a meeting on Monday the 13th of October. A copy of the notice I enclose for the information of the Chief Commissioner who will gather from the advice that the date of the meeting is fixed with a view to prevent the possibility of any Member making the objection that others in England or elsewhere at a distance, interested in the question, have not been consulted.

The Executive Staff of the Association moreover proposes to advertise the meeting in the Gazette and other Local publications

and with the approval of the President of the Association I have to submit for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner whether it would not be for the furtherance of the end desired, if at the meeting to be held at Chickmagalore on the 13th of October, an officer of the Mysore Commission, duly empowered to explain any questions which may arise, was deputed to attend

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant

R. Stephenson
Honorary Secretary

Mysore Planters' Association.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a Meeting of the Association will be held at Chickmagalur *on* Monday *the* 13th October *at Noon.*

M Stephenson

Honorary Secretary.

OBJECTS OF THE MEETING.

1.

2. See accompanying paper

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

Objects of th

So fully consider and pas
Chief Commissioners pro
introduction of an Agricu
lands in Mysore as per
dated 8th July 1879

Luie is allowed to enable
with friends in England
It is requested that each
prepared by Luie a decided
those he represents.

The Association cannot
for unrepresented interes
& the matter is of vital
to communicate details
& Secretary have communi
Societies & have requested
Committee Meetings for
subject.

[illegible]

Read:-

Minute by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore dated the 8th July 1879.

Letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Deptt. No. 3064/33 of the 16th September 1879.

Reply from the Govt of India, No. 92 R. dated 18th Novr 79.

Letter to the Secretary, Mysore Planters' Association, No. 45 of the 15th Novr 1879.

Letter from the Asst to the Resident No. 10 (Camp) dy. 27th April 81 + Order thereon:- No. 3662-70/98 of 2/8/81.

His Highness the Maha Rajah's Government has had under its consideration the terms proposed and sanctioned by the Govt of India for the settlement of Coffee lands in Mysore on an acreage assessment, and the correspondence connected therewith. His Highness the Maha Rajah entirely concurs in the views held by Sir

1/8/81

James Gordon that the
interests of the State as
well as of the Planters
are best consulted in
according to them a
permanent assessment,
and he is pleased to accept
and sanction the above
terms inclusive of Rule 2
providing for a permanent
assessment at Rs 1-8-0
per Acre to such of the Planters
as may at once opt for it. So
it is understood that the
above terms generally meet
the wants and wishes of
the Planters, His Highness
the Maha Rajah directs
that the Survey Super-
-intendent, in com-
-munication with the
Deputy Commissioners
of the respective Districts,

Ex Meeting

to a final resolution on the
rsonals in regard to the
ge Assessment on all bottles
W. Gordons communication

e Members to communicate
t elsewhere.
Member may attend duly
e to final vote for himself

accept any responsibility
als.
importance and his responsible
Each Member the President
ed Eleven representatives.
e shall be convened at seven
the first session of the

[illegible]

Revenue

Dated 2? August 1881.

2 Pages printed.

No 3662-70

98

Sanctions a permanent assessment on Coffee lands in the case of such Planters as may at once opt for it.

200 copies

3/.

182

2

5 If Rule 9. requiring that Estates not Exceeding 50 Acres in Extent should be relinquished Wholly and not in part is found to operate with hardship in the case of the smaller Coffee Estates held by Native Ryots, the Survey Superintendent should submit for consideration any modification of the Rule which may be required in the above cases.

Prin[illegible]

Secretary.

To. The Survey Superintendent. in Mysore.

" The Dy Comrs of Hassan & Kadur D

" The Secretary, Mysore Planters' Assn with spare copies.

" The Dy Comrs of Other Dts for information

will at once take steps
to carry into effect a
settlement of the Coffee
lands on the above Terms
in the current year.
The Survey Supot should,
in communication with
the Planters' Association
and the Deputy Com-
-missioners of Hassan
and Kadur, submit a
draft form of the Title
Deed to be issued to the
Planters.

2. It will be seen
that the Government right
to a Royalty on metals
and precious stones,
to Sandal, and to an
Excise duty on Arecanuts
is reserved, and that
the lands will continue
to pay the Established
Local Cesses.

3. The Halat duty on Coffee as well as on Cardamoms will, on the introduction of this settlement, be abolished.

In regard to Cardamoms on Government Forest lands which are not held on cultivation Pattas, arrangements should be made for their being given out ~~xxxx~~ on rent annually or for longer terms.

4. Where the lower rates of assessment provided for temporarily by Rules 3 and 7 are fixed, Planters will be allowed a perma-nent assessment at Rs 1-8-0 per acre, to take effect after the expiration of the temporary assessment, but their applications for the same should as in other cases be submitted at once.

If

1881.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

REVENUE.

PROCEEDINGS.

Dated 2nd August 1881.

No. 3662-70.
R. 98.

Sanctions a permanent assessment on coffee lands in the case of such planters as may at once offer for it.

Mysore Government Press, Bangalore.—5-8-81.—200.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 2nd August 1881.

READ—

Minute by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated the 8th July 1879.

Letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 3064—33 of the 16th September 1879.

Reply from the Government of India, No. 92 I. R., dated 18th November 1879.

Letter to the Secretary, Mysore Planters' Association, No. 45 of the 15th November 1879.

Letter from the Assistant to the Resident No. 10 (Camp), dated 27th April 1881.

Proposed Terms for the settlement of Coffee Lands in Mysore on an Acreage Assessment.

1. An assessment on all plantable land of one rupee per acre with a guarantee for 30 years on the terms of the Survey settlement.

2. Subject to the approval of the Government of India, permanent assessment at Rs. 1—8—0 per acre to those who may desire it, on the terms of the Madras Coffee Land Rules, but with a reservation of the Government claim to royalty on valuable mineral products, *viz.* metals and precious stones.

3. An assessment of 8 annas per acre only for very poor lands, or for lands which have greatly deteriorated in their condition.

4. Grass lands, in clearly defined compact blocks, to bear an assessment of 4 annas per acre if retained for pasture or growth of firewood.

5. Land newly granted to be held free for 3 years. To be charged with half assessment for the next two years, 4th and 5th, and to bear full assessment thereafter. Lands granted within the last five years to have the benefit of this rate, reckoning from the date of the grant.

6. Lands totally abandoned, or thrown out of cultivation owing to the ravages of the borer or other cause, may be taken up again on terms provided for new grants of land.

7. The assessment provided in Rule 1 to come into force at once in regard to old estates. But the settling officer may provide for the levy of half assessment only for any period not exceeding five years, when such consideration appears to be required in consequence either of the inferior productiveness of the estate as in the case of Native holdings, or owing to portions of the estate remaining unplanted.

8. The area of grass land in an estate to be assessed under Rule 4, to be taken in the first instance on the estimate of the pattadar, subject to correction and the levy of the proper assessment retrospectively upon survey.

9. Estates not exceeding 50 acres in extent must be relinquished wholly and not in part. In the case of estates exceeding fifty acres in extent, relinquishment will be permitted of a portion not less than one half of the whole estate, or less than one hundred acres.

Provided that the lands relinquished shall form a compact block on the margin of an estate and divisible from it by a reasonably straight line of boundary, and provided further that the cost of re-surveying the land and of erecting the boundary marks required be borne by the applicant.

No. 3662-70—98, DATED BANGALORE, 2ND AUGUST 1881.

ORDER THEREON.—His Highness the Maha Raja's Government has had under its consideration the terms proposed and sanctioned by the Government of India for the settlement of coffee lands in Mysore on an acreage assessment, and the correspondence connected therewith. His Highness the Maha Raja entirely concurs in the views held by Sir James Gordon that the interests of the State as well as of the planters are best consulted in according to them a permanent assessment, and he is pleased to accept and sanction the above terms inclusive of Rule 2 providing for a permanent assessment at Rs. 1—8—0 per acre to such of the planters as may at once offer for it. As it is understood that the above terms generally meet the wants and wishes of the planters, His Highness the Maha Raja directs that the Survey Superintendent, in communication with the Deputy Commissioners of the respective Districts, will at once take steps to carry into effect a settlement of the coffee lands

on the above terms in the current year. The Survey Superintendent should, in communication with the Planters' Association and the Deputy Commissioners of Hassan and Kadur, submit a draft form of the title-deed to be issued to the planters.

2. It will be seen that the Government right to a royalty on metals and precious stones, to sandal, and to an excise duty on arecanuts is reserved, and that the lands will continue to pay the established local cesses.

3. The halat duty on coffee as well as on cardamoms will, on the introduction of this settlement, be abolished. In regard to cardamoms on Government forest lands which are not held on cultivation pattas, arrangements should be made for their being given out on rent annually or for longer terms.

4. Where the lower rates of assessment provided for temporarily by Rules 3 and 7 are fixed, planters will be allowed a permanent assessment at Rs. 1—8—0 per acre to take effect after the expiration of the temporary assessment, but their applications for the same should, as in other cases, be submitted at once.

5. If Rule 9 requiring that estates not exceeding fifty acres in extent should be relinquished wholly and not in part is found to operate with hardship in the case of the smaller coffee estates held by Native ryots, the Survey Superintendent should submit for consideration any modification of the Rule which may be required in the above cases.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

To—The Survey Superintendent in Mysore.
" Deputy Commissioners of Hassan and Kadur Districts.
" Secretary, Mysore Planters' Association with spare copies.
" Deputy Commissioners of other Districts, for information.